REGISTERED No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,028.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE' CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH' ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above on SATURDAY, the 9th February 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th February for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "GOA," 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 19th January 1878, at 4 p m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. G. Hay, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY, CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	...January	23
EUROPA	2,277	424	...February	18
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	... "	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	13

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	" 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	21st Jan.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.
—	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	J. C. Babot	18th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE WAY *viâ* Southampton	" 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th D[illegible]

"WILSON" L[illegible]

[illegible]

S.S. XANTHO, 1,890 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS............ Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back	Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL	Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back	Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS & PHRASES, classified and arranged to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Thirty-fourth Edition 1877. Rs. 6 Cash.

THACKER & COMPANY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th, to THURSDAY, the 24th instant, both days inclusiv.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 9, 1878.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum WILL BE PAYABLE, on application, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 31st December 1877.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 9, 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 31st December 1877 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1878.

SELLING OFF.

THACKER & Co. regret to state that in consequence of the late fire it has been determined to close their business in Bombay, and the large stock still on hand will now be SOLD OFF for CASH at a REDUCTION of FIFTEEN PER CENT for purchases under Rs. 50 and TWENTY PER CENT for purchases of Rs. 50 and upwards.

Arrangements will be made for the fulfilment of all existing engagements including the supply of Periodicals subscribed to for 1878.

The settlement of outstanding accounts at an early date will oblige.

THACKER & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE............ Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MORAY are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1878.

RAGOO SHAMJEE SON & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay and outstations that they have just received, per Overland, Ladies' Bonnets, Ladies' Trimmed Hats, White and Black ; Silk Hose, Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed ; Colored Feloselle, Floss Silk, Berlin Wool, Andolution and Shetland ; Darning Wool, Scotch Fingering and Fleece Wool, Flowers, Ribbons, Gauze Veils, Real Valencian Laces, Masonic Clothing and Jewels, and a variety of other articles.

RAGOO SHAMJEE SON & Co.,
No. 2, Meadow Street.

NOW READY,

TREACEHR AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price Lists* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c.

Copies on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, BY JAMES McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER :—

Squared Logs	1,500 Tons.
Brake Blocks	5,150 No.
Boards	390 Tons.
Also,	
Benteak Boards	270 Tons.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Templets of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 20 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, January 15, 1878.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVED FUND Rs. 21,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS.

Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)	Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
The Hon'ble Walter Lang, (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)	Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

TWENTIETH REPORT.

THE Directors beg to submit to the Proprietors and Shareholders the audited Accounts of the Bank for the past six months.

At the commencement of the period under review, the value of money in the bazaar was only 3 per cent. per annum. There was no local trade or commerce to affect rates. But as famine tightened its hold on the Madras Presidency, and threatened for a time to affect the greater portion of this Presidency also, the wants of Government and the demands of trade largely in connection with famine relief rapidly raised the value of money throughout India.

Timely rains providentially removed all fear of even a scarcity here, and famine has disappeared from the land.

The reaction in the value of money was as rapid and as great as the rise. Silver shipments from England accumulated, while trade was seriously checked by political disquietude in France, and the war now raging, as well as by the after-effects of the famine in India.

The Profit and Loss statement shows a nett gain of Rs. 4,43,098-11-0, including the balance of Rs. 27,733-1-6 brought from the half-year ended 30th June last.

As usual at this season, the Directors have declared an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This will absorb a sum of Rs. 2,50,000, and leave a balance of Rs. 1,93,098-11-0 to be carried forward and dealt with at the end of the year.

No bad debt has been made during the past six months.

In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. S. W. Read one of the auditors of the Bank, a Special Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders was held at the Bank on the 5th ultimo, in terms of Clause 47 of Act XI. of 1876, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy ; and Mr. H. R. Cormack was duly elected.

By order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th January 1878.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 31ST DEC., 1877.

Dr.		Rs. a. p.
To Capital		1,00,00,000 0 0
" Reserved Fund		21,00,000 0 0
" Public Deposits at Head Office		67,37,426 1 7
Do. do. Branches		16,24,673 10 2
" Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,49,33,012 5 7
" Bank Post Bills Outstanding		51,606 4 8
" Profit and Loss Account		4,43,098 11 0
		Rs. 4,58,89,817 1 0
Cr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities		29,51,107 8 0
" Loans on Government Securities, Goods and Metals		43,26,917 15 7
" Cash Credits do.		9,32,127 0 6
" Overdrawn Current Accounts		9,681 9 4
" Bills discounted and purchased		78,06,728 11 0
" Balances with other Banks		7,64,420 7 0
" Premises and Furniture—original cost	5,30,293 0 3	
" Written off for deterioration in former years	1,55,000 0 0	
Do. this year	20,000 0 0	1,75,000 0 0
Adjusted value of premises and Furniture Account		3,55,293 0 3
" Stamps		3,511 1 0
" Stationery value on hand		25,000 0 0
" Adjusting Account		51,649 6 10
" Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion		2,86,83,390 5 6
		Rs. 4,58,89,817 1 0

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 31ST DEC., 1877.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,53,546 5 1
" Directors' and Auditors' Fees	9,295 0 0
" Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	5,089 14 0
" Law Charges	3,571 2 7
" Miscellaneous Charges	22,450 11 2
" Brokerage	288 13 0
" Stationery	2,854 4 2
" Net Profit for the half-year	4,15,365 9 6
	Rs. 6,12,461 11 7
Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches	6,12,461 11 7
	Rs. 6,12,4 1 11 7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DEC., 1877.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 30th June 1877.	6,00,000 0 0
" Amount applied in reduction of Premises, &c., Account	20,000 0 0
" Amount carried to Reserve Fund	1,00,000 0 0
" Do. to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	30,000 0 0
" Balance at Credit of this Account	4,43,098 11 0
	Rs. 11,93,098 11 0
Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st July, 1877	7,77,733 1 6
" Net profit for Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1877	4,15,365 9 6
	Rs. 11,93,098 11 0

Examined and found correct,

H. R. CORMACK,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.
E. & O. E.

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1878.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

H. MAXWELL,
HENRY FORMAN,
WALTER LANG,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, } Directors.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINMENTT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, (LONDON AND BOMBAY),

HAVE ROCEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS :—

Billiard Tables (solid mahogany, full size) complete	from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1,200
The Champion Billiard Table (patented by John Roberts & Co)	" 1,350
Billiard Lamps with the new patent Silber Burners	" 120 to " 200
The Champion Cues (as used by John Roberts, Junior each	" 15
Billiard Cues, plain, ash	" 3 to " 6
Billiard Balls of best African ivory, match size, set of three	" 30
Pool Balls, do. per set of nine	" 72
Pyramid balls, do. per set of sixteen	" 128
Cotton or new Patent Celluloid Balls, per set of three	" 22
Billiard cloth, complete for Table and Cushions	" 75 to " 120
Cue-tips, guaranteed best make	As. 8

Billiard irons, brushes, covers, chalk, marking boards and all Billiard requisites, at lowest prices.

Billiard Tables recovered with new cloth, recushioned with patent India-rubber, removed, and all repairs executed with quick despatch under the supervision of an experienced foreman.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co. have also for sale a splendid assortment of CRICKETING MATERIALS, Comprising Bats, Balls, Stumps, &c.

ARCHERY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bows, Arrows, Quivers, Arm-guards, &c.

The Billiard Tables, &c., have been made under the special supervision of our Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR (the Champion Billiard-player) and no article leaves our manufactory at London unless examined by him. We are therefore confident that our customers will be perfectly satisfied with the execution of any orders they may entrust us with.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, and 367, STRAND, LONDON.

THE BEST SEEDS ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY SUTTON AND SONS,

[illegible] WHICH ENSURES THEIR ARRIVAL IN DRY AND FRESH CONDITION.

Priced Lists Post Free to any part of the World. NO AGENTS. See Trade Mark on every packet. A Remittance must accompany every order. Prompt despatch Guaranteed.

Packets Specially Selected for every Climate—

VEGETABLE SEEDS, 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., 210s. each. FLOWER SEEDS, 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s. each. FARM AND GRASS SEEDS, 84s., 105s., 200s., 400s. and upwards. Each Assortment contains best and most suitable kinds.

SUTTON & SONS, The Queen's Seedsmen, READING, Near LONDON, ENGLAND.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO. ARE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE MOST PERFECT BEER BOTTLED.

"*Bull Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*

The most perfect Beer ever introduced into India. It is the "pick" of those world-famed Brewers' export Brewings. Bottled by a firm in London, whose Patents for securing lasting condition and brilliancy to their bottlings are well known to the London Trade. This "Bass" must make its way throughout India.

BREWED from picked materials and with water naturally charged with the crystal salts peculiar to the Burton district.

HOPPED with the choicest growths of Kent and Surrey hops, possessing tonic bitter principles of the most refined delicacy.

CAREFULLY SELECTED at Burton during the cold brewing weather, sent to London, kept in Read Brothers' splendid stores until well matured, and then bottled by them.

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES are the best—they hold more than the ordinary bottles, and they travel with less breakage.

Messrs. BASS'S red triangle label guarantees the brewing, and it is endorsed by the "Bull Dog" label on the reverse side of the bottle.

THE SPARKLING LIGHTNESS of this Ale renders it most suitable for hot climates, and with its nutritive virtues, ranks it as "the national beverage at its best."

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

The quality of the New Season's Beer, which we are now importing, will prove much superior to our first supplies. No better Beer can possibly be shipped, and as it gets the advantage of Messrs. Read Brothers' bottling patents in addition, the *present* shipments will defy comparison.

		NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	5 8	5 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	3 12	4 0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS, TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street,
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni,
AND
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, near Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA.

Bombay, January 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE OPERA AND OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1878.

Will be produced Donizetti's Military Opera, in 3 Acts,

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

MISS ELCIA MAY
In her charming impersonation of
MARIE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	" 2
Back Seats	" 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co

AUCTION SALE of the Materials of certain Buildings at Hog Island.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell for removal, the buildings at Hog Island, by Public Auction, at the above Hog Island, on FRIDAY, the 18th Jan. 1878, at 10 a.m., all materials of the quarters of European Mechanics, houses for engine drivers, fitters, maistry, Europeans, and clerks, cook rooms, dhobie and servants' quarters, privies, &c., the same consisting of quantity of corrugated iron sheetings, teak trusses, posts, rafters, teak and glazed doors and windows, bamboo battens, cudjan roofs and walls, rubble stones, etc., etc., will be sold into small convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 1 P M Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, by order of whom it may concern and on account and risk of the underwriters the following—

Landed Ex S. S. Thibet.
E § 84/86—3 cases silk patch.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, first-rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, rich cashmere shawls, &c., at 2, Butterfield Street, Military Square, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, pictures, &c., &c., the property of James Scott, Esquire, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, tea and coffee services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, tea set, ice pitcher, claret jug, bread basket, butter pot, biscuit box, spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as dining table for 12 persons, side board, dining room chairs, circular and pier tables, drawing room chairs, tete-a-tete couches, teapoys, card tables, hanging kerosine lamps, table ornament, Parian bronze figures, first rate oil paintings and chromolithographs, English door curtains, camp cots, reclining sofas, clothes presses, wardrobe, glass door cup board, dispenses articles, cooking utensils, &c.

No catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Coloured Piece Goods, at the office of Messrs Wallace and Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of coloured piece goods.

N. B.—The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirement of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano by Schiedmayer, On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by [illegible] furniture, &c., the property of [illegible] will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B. The plants will be sold at 6 A.M., on the same day.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

An English built dog-cart, with a bay Arab Horse and harness. Price moderate.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniturer glass, and porcelainware, plants, &c , at Land's End, Malaba, Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, and porcelainware, plants, &c., the property of E. T. Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of Indian curiosities advertised to take place on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, is postponed to SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gunputrao Manockjee and his wife, Survantibai Dinanath Gunputrao and Anundrao Gunputrao. All that piece of Fazundaree ground, whereof Bhidass Suckeedass is the Fazundar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed under No. 151, forming part of an oart called Malladi, situate at Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Madhavrao Morojee, and a passage on the west and north by a passage, and on the south by the property of Cassinath Juggonath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., at No. 10, Boree Bunder, on the New Road leading from the Railway Station to Mody Bay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Captain P. Walsh, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, who is proceeding to Neemuch, to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P M., at his residence at Boree Bunder, the whole of his valuable household furniture, comprising rich cut glassware, plated and porcelain wares, handsomely carved blackwood drawing-room, dining, card, washhand, dressing tables conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, easy arm and without arm chairs, clothes press, sideboard, round teapoys, double screen, single and double campcots, pictures, bath and dispense room furniture, &c., now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder :—

100 Superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares.
100 " 2nd " "

in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder. 200 superior 1st class Moulmein teaksquares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French-polished, and mahogany household furniture, rich crockery, glass and platedware, &c , at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in the bungalow lately occupied by the late Mr. John Storrar, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, of which full particulars will be given hereafter, and which will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Assistant Quarter-Master General's Office, Bombay. Must write a good flowing hand. Apply at the Office, Town Hall.

WANTED, a COACHMAN who can drive four-in-hand and produce certificates of character and competency. Antone de Souza, No. 149, Breach Candy Road.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as TEACHER, Nursery Governess, or Companion. Apply to M. N., care of this paper.

WANTED, a good ARAB RIDING HORSE Must be sound, not more than five years old ; height 14-2 to 14-3. Address stating particulars and where to be seen, to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a handsome, light BAROUCHE. Rs. 1,000. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

RAMPART ROW—TO LET, with immediate occupation spacious FIRST FLOOR. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, one OFFICE SHIGRAM and GREY PERSIAN HORSE, Rs. 400. Apply to S., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A BARGAIN.—A set of handsome French-polished Drawing Room Furniture—some Cots, Washing and Dressing Tables, &c., &c. 15 per cent off Cash price. Apply to W. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.—The Bath will be OPENED for public use on and after SATURDAY next, the 19th instant.

RIENZI WALTON, C E.,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1878.

SPARKLING SAUMAR CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 2-2-0 per bottle. J. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND EGNERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT H. D. FORDE, Ordnance Department, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claim will be entertained.

W. JACOB, Major,
19th Regt. N. I., President Committee of Adjustment.

Kurrachee, 9th January 1878.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held in the Office of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of January 1878, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of putting the mills on short time, in consequence of the present over-production of Cloths and Yarns, and the depressed state of trade.

By order of the Committee.
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, January 8, 1878.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
[illegible] LESS," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip [illegible] when handled.

An important feature is that by [illegible] the "INDICATORS" in the corne[illegible] of making a mistake in the hand is [illegible] such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. [illegible] allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
" "	... " doz. packs	17 0	19 0
" " gilt edged	... " pack	1 12	2 0
" " "	... " doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen......Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

THE Undersigned having been informed that their Trade-mark "Saccharo Chirettine" is being made use of by some dealers in connection with a preparation not manufactured by them, nor issuing from their Establishment, Notice is hereby given, that PROCEEDINGS will be TAKEN against any person found INFRINGING the said TRADE-MARK.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Sassoon House, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 15th Jan. 1878.

The Mahomedan holidays and the tenor of the Home telegrams have combined to render business here to-day extremely dull. Very few transactions of any kind have taken place, and until the political horizon in Europe becomes clearer, we must be prepared for continued dulness. At the moment, the advices from London have undoubtedly a very warlike tone, and some people are of opinion that active intervention on the part of England is now only a question of days. The weight of opinion in commercial circles, however, inclines the other way, and although the situation is admittedly critical, it is generally thought that the difficulty will ultimately be tided over.

Consols in London yesterday are quoted by Reuter at 95¼, which is pretty good evidence that Saturday's quotation of 95 was incorrect, as any change in the aspect of affairs since then has been decidedly for the worse. Moreover, French Rentes have receded from 109 to 108¾. In the General Produce Markets there is no change in prices. Linseed is reported steady,; Rapeseed and Wheat quiet.

At the London tanned skins and hides sales, which opened yesterday, Reuter reports that 1,398,000 were offered. Bombay goat skins were in good demand and 1d. per lb. higher; Madras unchanged; while sheepskins were slow of sale and 1d. per lb. lower.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market closed steady, but Cotton in Liverpool was weaker. Reuter gives the closing tone as quiet, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged, but private messages are decidedly less favourable. The tone of the market is reported "very flat," and Surats "to arrive" most difficult of sale, even at a reduction of 1-16d. per lb. The critical state of political affairs necessarily prevents buyers from operating beyond their most pressing wants, and in addition there is the comparatively large receipts at the American ports, which alone would be sufficient to depress prices, or at all events to stop any improvement.

Yesterday's New York telegram reports ready Mid. Uplands as having declined from 11⅜ to 11¼ cents., and April shipment remains at 11⅜ cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two day's Receipts	34,000	24,000	32,000
Three day's Receipts	61,000	43,000	51,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,704,000	2,820,000	2,693,000

Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 54d. per oz., but as we have had the same quotation through private channels for some days past this does not indicate any actual change in the market.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been quiet in the extreme, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance having been done. Rates are unchanged in every respect, and in all probability no important movement will now take place until the result of Wednesday's biddings for Council drafts is known. This is the more likely to be the case while export business is so much restricted in volume as it is at present by the critical state of political matters at Home. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 9⅛ to 3-16d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates remain as before, 3-16 per cent. premium for demand and ⅝ per cent. discount for 60 day's sight.

Government Paper is quiet but nominally unaltered in value. Buyers are indisposed to do business while politics are so uncertain, while sellers on the other hand do not seem inclined to accept lower values. We quote Fours, Rs. 94⅜ to ½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾ to ⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ to ⅝.

The Share Market has been very dull, and transactions have been few and far between. In Bank shares there is no quotable change to notice, and the same may be said of Press Companies, while in Land shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares are very quiet with few buyers. We quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Great Eastern, and Rs. 15 in Colaba, while there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Khandeish, Nursey and Sassoon. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are again Rs. 15 higher.

Cotton to-day has been quite stagnant so far as any fresh business is concerned. Sellers, while nominally asking previous prices, would probably be disposed to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but in the face of the prevailing depression at Home, and the fact that prices are already con[illegible] from up-country during the past four or five days have been comparatively light, but with the termination of the Mohurrum holidays, we may look for a considerable increase in supplies. Current prices to-day for February delivery as nearly as can be ascertained in the absence of business are as follows:—

Good Hinganghaut	Rs. 212	per candy	F. P.
Do. Ginned Broach	,, 213	,,	,,
Do. Oomra	,, 201	,,	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,, 197	,,	,,
G. F. ,,	,, 193	,,	,,

Linseed is slightly steadier with a better demand, but we still quote ready at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5, and April delivery at Rs. 6 per cwt. For Rapeseed there is also rather more enquiry at Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-10 per cwt.

Wheat is in less request owing to the upward movement in Freights, and best soft White is now offering in small quantities at Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41 per candy.

Freights for steamers continue very firm at £1-15 for Liverpool, ready shipment £1-16-3 all January, and £1 17-6 February. At the latter rate the s.s. Galatea is reported to have been fixed to arrive by native speculators with concessions. By sail there is still a total absence of enquiry.

Piece Goods continue very steady with a moderate business doing from the Bazaar. From first hands clearances have not been large, latterly the prices asked by holders checking business.

Coals are in more active demand to arrive and a part cargo of Ryhope West Hartley December sailing via Cape has been sold at Rs. 18¼ per ton alongside. On the Bunder more enquiry is apparent, and sellers are now asking an advance of As. 8 to Re. 1 per ton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Eildenhope, 1,497 tons, Captain W. L. Flett, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Colombo, with a general cargo.

The s.s. John Howard, 806 tons, Captain T. Seaward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (January 4th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The s.s. Duke of Argyll, 1,970 tons, Captain T. G Vaite, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (January 4th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messers W. Nicol and Co.

The s.s. Moray, 1,427 tons, Captain W. J. Butcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, via Liverpool, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with Mr. T. M. Young, and Mr. T. Fielden, as passengers, and the following cargo:—192 bales twist, 51 cases slates, 1,769 packages piecegoods, 120 packages colour, 273 plates iron, 2,484 packages and 1,639 bars iron, 68 cases wine and spirit, 10 cases hock, 100 casks beer, 136 packages porter, 34 cases tobacco, 50 cases brandy, 100 weights, 1,110 bundles and 912 iron sheets, 300 bundles iron hoops, 698 bundles nail rod iron, 300 barrels sulphur, 1,752 casks spelter, 50 barrels green copperas, 280 boxes soap, 50 kegs lead, 35 packages salamoniac, 349 packages glassware, 100 kegs red lead, and many packages machinery and merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	John Howard (s) Moray (s) Duke of Argyll(s)	Seaward Butcher Vaite	Calcutta, Jan 4. Liverpool, Dec 16. Calcutta, Jan 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Akola (s) Burmah	Avern Crocket	K. Coast & Kurrachee. Rangoon.

The ship Eildenhope, Flett, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Goa, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 15.

From Liverpool.

Clive s—150 boxes bar soap, Shurufally Heptoola.
India s—5 cases tinned plates, Fazulally Moosabhoy.
Cella s—10 cases school slates, Shaik Ahamed Noordin.
Macedonia s—25 cases school slates and 7 packages hardware, Ebbhoy Tyebally.

From London.

Atholl s—3 cases envelops and 1 case hardware, Abdoolally Dawoodbhan; 8 cases hardware, Ebram Noordin and Co; 58 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 54 cases window glass, Amrudin Fazolally; 1 case medicine and 25 cases oilmanstores, Shrufally Heptoola.
Macedonia s—25 cases tobacco, Currimbhoy Julalbhoy.
Lombardy s—1 case piano, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.
Menzaleh s—7 cases amoroca, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.
Benledi s—10 cases amoroca, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.
Zantho s—5 cases medicine, 1 case filters, 1 case Japanese silk, and 1 case surgical instruments, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.
Agra s—12 bales hessians, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.
Mellowdale s—500 cases tinned plates, Cowasjee Mehta.

From Brindisi.

China s—1 case gold embroidered satin brocades, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Batay's s—125 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 15.

For Liverpool.

Trinacria s—437½ cwts wheat, Curroondass Mahadewjee; 454½ cwts myrabollams, George, Lockhart and Co; 5 bales silk waste, F Fischer; 8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Cella s—250 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 48 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Goculdass; 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and and Co; 48 bales cotton dropping, Mooljee Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Lena s—1,200 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Zeal s—1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Romeo—173 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

From Genoa.

Trinacria s—4 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Polluce s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

For Trieste.

China s—155 bags coffee, P and O S N.Co.
Polluce s—20 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Calcutta.

Clive s—250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 52 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmedass.
Burgos s—91 bales cotton, Young and Co.
Goa s—19 bales cotton, Stewart L Macnaghten.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·972
Temperature of the Air	71·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·9
Dew Point	59·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·645
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	77·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	64·0
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	256.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 14.

Heyland, Capt, Bombay 1st Queens, on duty, from Poona.

January 15.

Constant, Vet Surg, Bombay, M D, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—January 13.

Rodcliffe, Lieut, Bombay Commst Dept, on duty, to Neemuch.

January 14.

Mackesy, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England
Ballord, Major General, Bombay Staff, Corps on duty, to Calcutta.

January 15.

Palin, Col, Bombay 11th Regt, from leave, to Bhooj.
Constant, Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 12.)

Mr C Boulnois, Barrister-at-Law, is permitted to resign his appointment of Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H M Plowden, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, vice Mr C Boulnois, resigned.

Surgn Maj J M Fleming, M.D. to be Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, vice Surgn Maj R Harvey.

Department of Revenue Agriculture, And Commerce.

The following Notice to Marniers is published for general information:—

Position of Middle Ground.

Notice is hereby given that the Middle Ground battery, Bombay harbour, as at present delineated on the Admiralty Chart No. 2621, is upwards of 12 degrees out in its relative bearing from the Dolphin beacon light, being nearly two cables to the north ward of its correct position.

The centre of the Middle Ground should bear from the Dolphin light N 66 E 1450 yards, instead of, as now shown on the Chart, N 340 E.

The soundings along the foreshore, extending from abreast Colaba point to Mody bay and to a distance of half a mile from that shore, appear to have been incorrectly reduced on the above Chart, as a further reduction of from 3 to 5 feet is necessary to represent the actual depth in that portion of the harbour.

-[Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 00.55 Easterly in 1878.]

By Direction of the Government of India,
A Dundas Taylor, Comdr. (Late I N).
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
By Order.
G H M Batten
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

With reference to Notification No 41 (Surveys) published in the Gazette of India, of the 22nd Dece 1877, His Excellency the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to notify that the rule therein laid down, prohibiting officers of H Maj's Indian Marine or Service under the Marine Dept from undertaking private surveys or other private business, except with the express permission of the Govt o India, hall be applicable to all officers holding Port appointments.

The prohibition will come into force after the lapse of a period of six months from the date of this notice.

His Excellency the Gover Genal in Council is pleased to appoint Col J T Walker, C B, R E. Supdt of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to be Surveyor-General of India, vice Maj-Genal H L Thuillier, C S I, R A, retired.

Lt C E Yate, Offg Political Asst, 3rd class, is appointed to be Political Asst, 2nd class, substantive protem, and is posted to Banswara and Pertabgurh as Asst Political Agent, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th Nov 1877, vice Mr Framjee Bhikajee.

Lt C Herbert, Offg Adjt, Deole Irregular Force, to be Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the 29th Nov.

Military Department.

Adjutant Generals Department—Capt (local Major) A G Wynen, 39th Foot, to be a Deputy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Maj E F Angelo, whose tour of staff service has expired.

Staff Corps—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified.

Captain Alexander England, 4th January 1878.

Supernumerary Surgns Maj Jesse Griggs Pilcher and Simon Macartich, MD, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Maj to fill existing vacancies.

Mr A H Le-Brooke, Accountant, 1st grade, Office of Accountant Genl, P W Dept, is granted three months' privilege leave,

Mr J B Braddon, Asst Examiner, 1st grade, and Assistant Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is attached to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, vice Mr Braddon.

The under-mentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, appointed by H M's Secy of State as Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, are posted as follows:—

To Madras—Messrs C J Ussher, G E Manson, A A G Malet, W Jopp, B H Young, G B Lambert.

To Bombay—Messrs W L S L Cameron, F A Dashwood, D George.

To Punjab Irrigation Branch—Messrs F W Chanter, O V Yates.

To Central System of State Railways—Messrs W E Newham, G A Saville, W Home.

To Western System of State Railways—Messrs S De Brath, P H Cresswell A J Haslam, T H Wright, H S Talbot.

To North-Eastern System of State Railways—Messrs R A English, Fox, St J Hewitt.

To British Burma—Messrs A E Cuthbertson, E M Sage, General Service, R T Denne, J E Gabbett. Railway Branch.

Colonel R Murray, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Director General of Telegraphs in India until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways:—

Mr J W Christison, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Mr A Bewley, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr K F Coppin, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mahanadi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Rungpore-Dhoobree Railway Survey.

Mr H W Warden, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr J L Gallott, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been granted by H M's Secy of State an extension of three months' furlough.

Mr W Watson, Store-keeper, for State Railways, Calcutta, has been granted six months.

Mr W C Hennessey, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Office of the Engr-in-Chief to the Shujabad Division for special duty.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 528 of the 18th Dec 1877, the following Officers were relieved of their duties on this line on the dates specified against their names:—

Mr C J Shaw, Ex Engr, 1st grade, afternoon, 14th Dec 1877.

Mr N A R Chambers, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, afternoon, 15th Dec 1877.

Punjab Northern State Railway.

Captain T Gracey, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, ceased to belong to this Railway from the afternoon of 10th Nov 1877.

Mr T E Curry, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, ceased to belong to this Railway from the afternoon of the 16th Nov 1877.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, January 4.

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Lt H P P Leigh, R A, a candidate for the Bengal S C to be Offg Squadron Officer, on probation, dated 17th 1877.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt G G Nelson to be Maj, from the 12th Dec 1877.

Royal Engineers.—Capt H S Clive to be Maj, from the 23rd Dec 1877.

2nd Battalion 8th Regiment.—Lt Col F B Drew to be Col, from the 23rd May 1876.

25th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 22nd Dec 1877, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the retirement from the service of Col H D Manning, Commandant:—

Lt Col N Barton, Wing Comdr, and Offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt J N Steel, Qr Mr and Offg Wing Comdr to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties.

Lt C H H Beley, Offg Wing Officer on probation and Offg Adjt to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties.

35th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated 27th Nov 1877 making the following officiating appointments consequent on the assumption of command by Lt Col G C Rowcroft:—

Maj A J C Birch, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lt Col G V Fosbery, v c, on furlough.

Capt F W Nicolay, Wing Officer and Adjt to officiate as Wing Comdr.

36th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 26th Dec 1877, appointing Lt E M Nedham, Wing Officer to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 24th instant, vice Lt C A Coles proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon............19th, 5h. 2'1m. A.M.
Last Quarter..........25th, 8h. 40'6m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 16	English Mail expected..	6 38	5 41	8 35 m 10 15 a	3 15 m 3 10 a
Th. 17	......	6 38	5 42	9 35 m 10 53 a	4 10 m 4 0 a
Fr. 18	......	6 38	5 43	10 29 m 11 34 a	4 53 m 4 50 a
Sat. 19	......	6 38	5 44	11 20 m	5 57 m 5 34 a
Sun. 20	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	0 8 m 0 9 a	6 17 m 6 20 a
Mon. 21	......	6 38	5 45	0 48 m 0 56 a	6 59 m 7 3 a
Tues. 22	......	6 38	5 45	1 26 m 1 44 a	7 43 m 7 46 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY,

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT.

Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla.—Your letter about the proposal to admit natives into the Indian Civil Services too long and general for insertion in our paper. Perhaps your purpose will be served if we inform our readers that in your opinion the new nineteen years' regulation "silently, though eloquently, debars the native of the soil from having any share in the fate and loaves of the most coveted Civil Service in future," and that you are indignant accordingly at the oppression of the Englishman. It is satisfactory, however, to learn from you, to use your own words, "that the natives of India are always considered a shrewd and a wide-awake race of the sons of Adam, and the cozening speeches of our rulers and governors to keep them as comfortable as a bug in a rug under English rule and sway are all lost upon them, and such feeble efforts to have a place in their heart are laughed at and treated with contempt by the educated natives of the country."

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

It would almost appear as if the Turks had sent Plenipotentiaries to the Grand Duke Nicholas to treat for an armistice on the condition that the Russian basis of peace shall be accepted whatever it may be; for the Grand Duke himself has already said that he does not know what the terms of peace proposed at St. Petersburg are, but that in any case they must be agreed to before he grants an armistice. It would, however, be outdoing even Prince Bismarck in insolence for the Czar's Government to require its defeated enemy to sign a blank surrender; and we may hope, therefore, in a day or two to hear what Russia really means to demand from Turkey. We retain the impression that her demands will be comparatively moderate, because the chief purpose with which she began the war will be effectually served if she once has Turkey prostrate at her feet, and by the exercise of a little judicious forbearance makes her influence supreme at Constantinople to the exclusion of that of all other Powers. The attitude of England, too, will incline Russia to moderation, for we suppose that the Russophils in the Ministry have only consented to detain the Indian reliefs in the Mediterranean with the hope of inducing Russia to beware of pushing her claims too far, and at last arousing the indignation of that much enduring animal, the British Lion. If, contrary to our expectation, Russia should insist on such terms as have been hinted at in more than one quarter, and should openly demand the exclusive control of the Black Sea and the Straits, we hope, but scarcely venture to believe, that England will go to war even against a Coalition of the three Empires, though the policy of her Government has nearly ruined her chances of success. It would be a pitiful thing if all her preparations for war were to end in the treacherous seizure of Egypt, a Turkish province through which English trade has already a clear right of way, and which no other Power wishes at present to meddle with. The cry for the occupation of Egypt has only been raised at home by politicians who wish to disguise or evade the real question at issue between England and Russia, and to secure peace during their own time at any risk to the permanent interests of the Empire. It is at Constantinople, and there alone, that the battle for the dominion of the East must be fought between the two Powers whose claims to allegiance are now being anxiously weighed in the balance by all Asiatic nations; and, if England fears to compete for the prize, and, contenting herself with the possession of Egypt, lets Russia win Constantinople, she will only lose her honour now and be forced ten or perhaps five years hence to engage against heavier odds in the conflict she seems to be so eager to postpone.

The foolishness of the Secretary of State in renewing the Colonels' commutation of allowances for another year is truly lamentable, and can be only accredited to that high functionary's ignorance of, or indifference to, Indian military [illegible] was not filled up, all the older officers declining to accept it, we have now the absurdity of an unpopular and ineffective plan to meet a certain purpose extended to another year, and perhaps another. In the meantime the Indian Army tends as ever to an army of field officers, and for the reason that it is not only the lieutenant colonels of 28 years' service whom it is desirable to retire, but lieutenant colonels of *any* service, majors, and even captains; a general, not a narrow and confined scheme, being the proper basis of army promotion. The *Gazette of India*, in notifying this promising retiring scheme for the lieutenant colonels of the Staff Corps, Cavalry and Infantry, for the year 1878, makes a vast pretence of doing a liberal and politic act; but, in truth, the Government is only nourishing the host of field officers, of which so much complaint has been made already. There is some hocus-pocus of reference to G. O. G. G.'s to which the public have no access, or, having access, cannot comprehend, but in effect the new "concession" is nothing more than the repetition of an annual error which has cost the Empire a good deal of money and the army a great deal of efficiency. Instead of introducing some scheme which would afford the Indian Army a healthy current of promotion all through, Lord Salisbury has done nothing except to renew his previous bargain with lieutenant colonels to forego their colonels' allowances at the age of forty-eight or fifty, and in future Staff Corps promotion will go on as heretofore, running captains into field officers every year by the dozen, while there is never a young officer to enter a military service which offers no hope of an adequate pension under 28 years' Indian duty, unless with a view to making it the stepping stone to civil and non-military employ. We confess to astonishment on reading the announcement in the *Gazette of India* quoted in our columns of the 9th, because Lord Salisbury, in his despatch of August 1876, published in a Parliamentary Blue Book, clearly recognised the futility of the course he is now pursuing. In that despatch, referring to the stagnation of regimental promotion in the India Army, senility, and retirement, he said:—"I shall take an early opportunity of addressing your Lordship" (the Viceroy) "again on this particular point, and I hope to be in a better position to consider and decide upon your proposal when I shall have been informed of the result of the deliberations of a Royal Commission which has been sitting under the presidency of Lord Penzance, in considering a scheme for regulating the promotion and retirement of officers of the British Army, and of the action which the Secretary of State for War may propose to take on that report. The report cannot fail to deal thoroughly and comprehensively with the general question of retirement and superannuation, and although regulations on these points must necessarily vary somewhat in details, as applied to the British and Indian branches of the service, *I consider it in all cases desirable that the proceedings in both should be based upon a uniform principle.*" Well, that Commission is now ended, and the recent Royal Warrant for the British Army is its result. But Lord Salisbury, despite his promises, has not apparently acted upon it. He has introduced to the Indian Army a kind of Warrant of his own, or of his advisers, which, if it was adopted in the British service, would speedily leave that service without captains or lieutenants. Suppose retirement in the British service was only feasible for lieutenant colonels of 28 years' service, and for none below that grade or service, what a hash would ensue! But this is the scheme for the Indian Army which the Secretary of State has sanctioned for another year, and a worse one to regulate promotion and retirements it is impossible to conceive, as is shown by its ill results up to the present date.

The Marquis of Salisbury knows little about the Indian Army for he has never once seen it; but he ought surely to recognise the fact that retirement or pension confined to one particular grade, and that one at the top of the tree, can never prove effective. This is to keep a number of field officers climbing arduously up the ladder from twenty to twenty-eight years' service, and permits of no gaps in the long Indian file of old captains, majors, and lieutenant colonels, wistfully looking for the magical No. 28 as their only chance of quitting the Army. What is really wanted in the Indian Army is a liberal pension for *all* ranks, as is granted under the Royal Warrant, together with the concession granted under that Warrant, of counting *all* leave on furlough as service counting towards pension. A simple superannuation scheme, as Lord Salisbury's is, may do for a public office, but it will never suit an army. In the first an old clerk may sit on his stool until he can sit there no longer, blocking promotion all the time, with no great detriment to the public service; in the latter, unless there is promotion there is stagnation, and stagnation is very bad for the military machine—especially for the regimental part of it. Lord Salisbury, it is to be feared, is badly advised. He is brought to believe that three is economy in keeping all Indian officers under 28 years of duty in the service, when, in fact, there is only extravagance, but we must take into account his probable desire to avoid inflicting the charges of a Royal Warrant for the Indian service on the Government of India in a lump sum, when the present scheme can be made to appear to act by only annual instalments of hard cash. This is, however, extravagance in the end. The scheme fosters field officers where captains or even lieutenants would suffice, and it certainly cannot promote the efficiency of the Indian Army to crowd it with men of from six and twenty to eight and twenty years' service hoping to get out of it.

Probably, the best thing that could be done with this Native Army riddle would be to have a special commission upon it of competent men like that presided over by Lord Penzance for the sister service. The commission, if Parliamentary and free of Indian wrongheadedness, would see from the facts that the whole system of retirement and of pensions in the Indian Army is antiquated and ridiculous. They would probably arrive at a just conclusion on the subject—a thing which the India Office seems incapable of doing—and set at rest once and for ever a vexed question of considerable importance. There is the precedent of a Royal Commission on the British Army, and why there should not be one upon the Indian Army too, we cannot say, unless it may be that the India Office considers itself superior to the War Office in dealing with military matters, an assumption which has as yet not been justified by facts. As we have often pointed out, the result of this commutation of Colonels' allowances scheme is to keep old officers in the service to the very last day they can remain there, *not*, as its purport is, to induce them to quit it to make way for their juniors; and though the India Office cannot, or will not, see this, other men need not be so blind,—a Parliamentary Commission, indeed, would laugh the whole scheme to scorn. That the Indian Army is important and expensive enough to demand such an inquiry we fully believe, and that it deserves a better fate than to be made the toy-soldier game of civilian Secretaries of State, we are well assured. The only question is whether any influential public man in England will consider it worth his while to bring the Indian Army under discussion in the House of Commons, whether a debate would be got up on such a trifle as the second line of defence in distant India. Hitherto, whenever the Indian Army has turned up in the House of Commons, the House has emptied itself forthwith, and to this circumstance, as well as to some others better known to the India Office than ourselves, may be attributed much of the disorganization that has over taken that army.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE MARTYRDOM OF HOOSEIN.

Nowhere probably in India except at Bombay is the anniversary of the death of Hoosein, son of Ali, and grandson of Mahomet, celebrated with something of the ceremony which marks the mournful occasion in Persia, where the woes of Ali and his family are still, after the lapse of twelve centuries, freshly remembered. Here, not only have we a large colony of Persians, or men of Persian descent, besides our familiar friends the Borahs, who, as a rule, belong to the Sheeah sect of Mussulmans, but the Khoja Mahomedans reverence as their chief His Highness Aga Khan, who combines in himself the priestly and princely characters, and who is naturally anxious to emulate at Bombay the [illegible] the Court of Persia. Yesterday, being the last day of the Mohurrum, the season of mourning for the Sheeahs was brought to a close, as usual, by the representation of the pathetic story of Hoosein's martyrdom on the plain of Kerbela. The people assembled to witness this Oriental passion play in Aga Khan's Jamatkhana, an immense rectangular courtyard enclosed by buildings which have a gallery, open towards the courtyard, running round the upper floor. Between the principal gate and the courtyard is a hall in which seats are placed for the chief Mussulman guests, and a portion of this space is reserved for Europeans, who yesterday mustered pretty numerously, though a few years ago there were hardly half-a-dozen Europeans in Bombay who knew that there was anything to see during the Mohurrum except what was contemptuously called the "Hobson-Jobson" business of dipping the taboots. A small space in the courtyard near the entrance hall was kept clear for the performers, and the rest was occupied by thousands of Mussulmans, who squatted alongside of one another as closely as possible, while the galleries were crowded with women and children as thick as bees in a hive.

The hour fixed for the performance to begin was 9 o'clock, but it was half-past before Aga Khan made his appearance; and meanwhile a moollah seated on a raised bench in the hall kept reciting verses to keep up the interest of the people in the proceedings. A few responses were made, but the great crowd in the courtyard chattered away about things in general, much after the fashion of an audience in a theatre before the curtain is drawn up. Some members of Aga Khan's family handed round tumblers of sherbet flavoured with rose-water to the European visitors. When the Aga, looking very ill, came in, he was conducted to a chair in the cleared space, and Sir Frank Souter sat on his left. The play then began. The representative of Hoosein, a well-favoured, black-bearded man wearing a green turban and a dark Arab robe, took his place, with his standard planted by his side, on a slightly raised dais on the Aga's right. His family, consisting of two women—who were represented of course by men—and seven children were arrayed on a similar dais opposite to him, and on his right was a third small platform on which lay a wounded warrior, the husband, we believe, of one of his sisters. Gibbon, in the admirable account he gives, following Ockley, of the death of Hoosein, makes no mention of a wife of Hoosein as being present at Kerbela, but speaks of his sisters, one of whom was named Fatima. In the play, which follows very closely the historical accounts of the martyrdom, though it is pardonably embellished with a few of those miraculous incidents which are common to all religions, the chief characters are Hoosein and this sister Fatima. The historical argument may be thus summed up:—The early differences which broke up Islam into two great sects had their origin really in a family feud rather than a dispute about religious dogmas. Moawiyah, the first of the Ommeiad caliphs of Damascus, came of the same stock as Mahomet, but belonged to that branch of the family which persecuted the Prophet relentlessly for many years till prudence compelled it to profess its acceptance of the faith of Islam. Beneath this profession of faith, however, was concealed an undying hatred of the family of Mahomet, which Moawiyah displayed in his wars with Ali (the husband of the Prophet's daughter) whom he finally vanquished, and which his son Yezid received as a part of his heritage, and gratified by the destruction of Ali's sons, Hoosein and Hassan. Hoosein's attempt to wrest the Caliphate from Yezid was a very feeble one, for the Arab nobles seem to have sided almost to a man with the Ommeiades. His troops deserted him till he found himself, with only thirty-two horse and forty foot, surrounded by the enemy on the plain of Kerbela, to the west of the Euphrates. Gibbon, whose account we follow, says that Hoosein, summoned to yield or die, replied, "'Do you think to terrify me with death?' He checked the lamentations of his sister Fatima, who deplored the impending ruin of his home. 'Our trust,' said Hoosein, 'is in God alone. All things, both in heaven and earth, must return to their Creator. My brother, my father, my mother, were better than me, and every Mussulman has an example in the Prophet.'" Attacked by the enemy, all his companions were soon killed, and finally Hoosein alone "was slain with three and thirty strokes of lances and swords." His head was carried to the Syrian general, who struck it on the mouth with a stick. "'Alas!' exclaimed an aged Mussulman, 'on these lips have I seen the lips of the apostle of God.'" Yezid, however, behaved generously to Hoosein's family, who were sent to live in peace at Medina.

The play opens with the appearance in the theatre of a Syrian officer with a party of soldiers, who calls on Hoosein to surrender. Hoosein replies in proud terms, his part being written apparently, like that of the other performers, in verse, which he recites or declaims, holding the written words in his hand, but using much energy of action and modulating his voice with a dramatic force that impresses even hearers who are ignorant of the language. As he proceeds the hubbub amongst the audience is gradually hushed, and when, after he has declared that he will go out to battle, and his sister, rushing across the theatre, entreats him to stay, and, throwing dust on her head, prophesies his death and the ruin of the family, all eyes and thoughts are intent on the actors. Hoosein repeatedly embraces Fatima and with unshaken firmness reiterates that he must go forth to fight; and the great assembly, watching eagerly as it would seem for some sign of unbending on his part, becomes more and more excited every moment till at last, as he bids his sister farewell, the general emotion finds relief in convulsive sobs and tears, which are the more affecting because they are so obviously genuine and have nothing in common with the frantic grief of the professional mourners at this festival. It is a strange sensation to look round on an immense crowd of bearded men, ordinarily so impassive, all weeping profusely over the sorrows of a more or less mythical hero; and one could not but reflect what a very powerful agency the theatre must be in moving the passions of Oriental nations. When Fatima finds all her entreaties have failed, she hands to the warrior a white garment, emblematic of his coming doom, and when Hoosein, accepting the omen, puts the fatal robe on and mounts his horse, the wailing bursts forth afresh. The most affecting scene of all follows, when his favourite daughter throws herself in front of the horse's feet to compel her father to stay. Hoosein alights and clasps the girl in his arms, passionately embracing her, and bewailing his fate; and at this point the grief of the assembly reaches a climax. Recovering his self-possession, he places all his family together on the ground, and covers them over with a black cloth as if enclosing them in a tent; but the little girl breaks out again, and clasps him by the legs, and he is obliged at last to blindfold her in order that he may get away unseen. The acting of this scene was done in the most natural and touching manner; and the actors entered so fully into the spirit of the story that they wept and sobbed themselves along with the spectators. Hoosein now mounts his horse for the second time, but his progress is stopped by the appearance of the son of the King of the Genii, whose face is covered with a shawl from mortal view, and who has been sent by Mahomet to warn the Prophet's descendant of the issue of the combat to which he is hastening. Hoosein, seated on horseback, chants a long and evidently spirited reply, and then, with sabre drawn, rides out of the arena. After a brief interval, a procession enters, headed by a clump of banners, which is formed of horses bearing Hoosein's children with their faces all covered with blood, and beating their heads with their little hands. In front of each horse dance men wildly beating their naked breasts to the regular cadence of a mournful chant of which the burden is *Wah! Hoosein*. After the last horse comes a larger body of mourners, going round and round in the dance as they slowly precede the bier whereon lies Hoosein's bloodstained corpse, on which are sitting two white pigeons. This procession circulates through the courtyard for an hour or more, the excitement continually growing, but with its first entry the drama really comes to an end.

The theatrical properties, if we may use the term, struck us as not so good yesterday as they had been on previous occasions. Hoosein wore no armour, and we missed the angels who used to appear with the messenger from Mahomet, and who interested us because we learnt from looking at them that Mahommedan angels, in wings and other essential angelic appurtenances, are exactly like Christian angels. That part of the play, too, in which Hoosein's wounded relative rises from his couch and joins his entreaties to those of the women and children was omitted, possibly because the horse on this occasion was a very spirited animal, and could with difficulty be held by half-a-dozen attendants during the long dialogue between Hoosein and the son of the King of the Genii. Taken as a whole, this ceremony is the most interesting and original of all the native festivals, and gives a stranger an insight he could not otherwise get into the depth and sincerity of the faith Mussulmans have in their religion. But it is a spectacle to be seen only once. The second time, a European, with his too fastidious tastes, has leisure to become critical, and consequently to be disenchanted.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL AS O[illegible] SERVED IN THE STREETS OF BOMBA[illegible]

Yesterday was the last day of the Mohurrum, and the Mahomedans of Bombay have passed safely through their annual period of high-wrought religious excitement once more. There is always some danger of an outbreak during the three or four days of this great Mussulman festival, when the feeling of the Shiahs and the Soonees, the two great sects of the Mahomedans, is not of the most kindly and amiable description. The Mohurrum is the anniversary of the violent deaths of Hoosein and Hassain, the grandsons of the Prophet Mahomet, and whom the Shiahs regard as the lawful leaders of the community after the great founder of their religion. The Shiahs therefore observe the Mohurrum as a period of profound mourning, and they work themselves by various observances into a state of extreme excitement, and exhibit, after their fashion, tokens of the deepest grief. The Soonees, on the other hand, look upon Hoosein and Hassain as usurpers, or something worse, and consider the anniversary of their deaths an occasion for great rejoicings. Everyone who has read his history, and has any appreciation of the intense hatred which religious enthusiasts, and especially religionists who agree in other particulars, can bear towards each other when they happen to differ on some point of ceremony and creed, will be able to understand something of the feeling entertained between members of these two great Mahomedan bodies when they come into contact during the Mohurrum. In Bombay, where there are large numbers of both Shiahs and Soonees, the feeling of antagonism becomes excessively strong, and if it were not for the restraining power of the ruling race, there would be every year a religious war in which much blood would be shed. And if hostilities once commenced and were allowed free scope, they would not, as was shown in the case of the Parsee Riots a few years ago, be confined to the Mussulman inhabitants. There have been in years past many instances of disturbances occurring during the Mohurrum, in spite of the precautions of the police, and in spite of the fact that large numbers of the rioters are always sure to be apprehended and severely punished; but during the last two years the preventive arrangements have been so admirable that no outbreak has taken place. The festival continues over ten days, and the excitement increases day after day, until it culminates on the ninth night, when the Shiahs meet in the Imambarra to hear a priest relate the story of the deaths of the heroes whose fate they mourn. The scene at this recital is of the most extraordinary description. Large numbers of Mahomedans assemble at the Imambarra (their principal temple), and the tale of the deaths of Hoosein and Hassain is read aloud by a priest, while his hearers shout aloud at intervals and beat themselves on their bare breasts with the palms of their hands till the blood spirts from the wounded flesh, screaming "Hassain, Hoosein," and working themselves into a condition of frantic and very real grief. They torture themselves to such an extent in their frenzy that many fall down in fainting fits and have to be carried from the scene. During the first nine days of the Mohurrum, no sign that the great festival is being observed is noticeable in the streets beyond the occasional sight of small parties of men, with their faces and their almost naked bodies covered with ashes and painted various colours, who walk about quietly enough; but at night large numbers of Mussulmans turn out and parade the principal streets of the town. They form themselves into parties, according to the streets or districts in which they live, and each party has with it one or more *taboots*—curious things of bamboo, paper, and tinsel construction, generally following the outline of Mahomedan religious edifices, with spiked cupolas and graceful minars complete—which represent Hoosein and Hassain's tomb. The *taboots* are hoisted on the heads of chosen men, and form the centre of the processions, some going before, dancing wild dances, shouting, and hitting at each other with sticks and swords, and a large following always comes behind. A European police officer is generally seen attending each procession and where the crowds are thickest and many processions meet, strong bodies of Police sepoys are posted, to be in readiness for a row. The day after the great ceremony at the Imambarra is the last of the festival, and on the afternoon of that day more numerous and stronger processions than ever are formed and carry the *taboots* for the last time through the streets previous to performing the final ceremony of dipping them in the sea. What this bathing of the *taboots* in salt water means we are unable to say, but it is always the closing act of the festival. On the last day and the night preceding, special precautions are taken by the police authorities the routes which the various processions are allowed to follow being fixed, and also the point at which the *taboots* from each quarter of the town shall be thrown into the sea. After the ceremony at the Imambarra, the most interesting and curious sight of the festival is to be obtained at some central place on the afternoon of the final day,—say at the Crawford Markets, where continuous lines of processions occupy the street for several hours as they move quickly past on their way to the shore. The spectator at this point sees pass before him a wonderful panorama, in which there is a most infinite variety. No European who has the opportunity of witnessing the scene should fail to take advantage of it. It cannot be adequately described; it must be seen to be appreciated and understood. Yesterday, the great processions passed, and the *taboots* were consigned to the sea, and Sir Frank Souter and his able Deputy, Mr. Vincent, may congratulate themselves (as no doubt they do) that there will not be another Mohurrum for another twelve months.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, January 14.

The Xmas and New Year festivities are things of the past, and it is sufficient to say that in Berar every head-quarter station had a *tumasha* in a kind of way.

Another *tumasha* is now on the tapis to do honour to Sir Richard Meade, who is expected here in the first week of February.

Mr. Drysdale, Conservator of Forests in Berar, intends sending to the Paris Exhibition some very nice specimens of timber grown in the Melghat forests, which is the greatest in Berar.

Colonel Adye, Commandant, 2nd Infantry H. C. at Jaulna, having proceeded on medical certificate, Captain Proudfoot, officiating Wing Commander, officiates as Commandant, and Lieutenant Maltby officiates as Wing Commander *pro tem*. Lieutenant Powlett, of the Artillery, H.C., having obtained his captaincy, has left the Hyderabad Contingent owing to "no command." The four batteries having their Commandants, Majors Way of Hingolee and Justice at Ellichpur, have obtained their Lieutenant Coloneloy from last month.

The Mohurrum, with all its tomfoolery, has commenced, and it is a pleasure to know that it will end to-morrow. Annually this feast is "growing beautifully less."

The Akola Central Jail has been very unfortunate. Three convicts who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for dacoity in September 1873 made their escape in October last, and have not been heard of since, and strange to say they are of different castes—a Bhil, a Mahomedan, and a Mahar. It is to be hoped that Captain Lane's men will soon apprehend them. The Melghat and *Satpura* hills are fine places for these rascals to bide in.

I am credibly informed that the old *Moglai* Water Works at Ellichpur, which were constructed over a century ago, and which were out of order for a number of years, have now been put into thorough working order by the P. W. D., under the supervision of Mr. Woodhouse, the Executive Engineer of the E. B. Division.

The atmospheric change has caused the public health to be unsatisfactory. The peculiar change in the weather reminds one of the monsoon season. The fall of rain from 1st June to end of November last at the following stations is here given. About 4 inches of rain fell in the month of December last.

Ellichpur	24·81	inches.
Woon	24·77	,,
Bassim	24·24	,,
Booldana	20·71	,,
Akola	17·71	,,
Oomrawuttee	16·58	,,

Mr. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, now on leave, will be posted to this district in the place of Captain Lane. Mr. Collins, Inspector of Police, Buldana, is doing the work of Mr. Wright while on privilege leave.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

People who have never been to Ahmedabad—this city of tombs—have somehow an impression that it must be a nice place to live in. After a residence here of several months now, the opinion I am able to form is, that it is about the dullest, dustiest, dirtiest, and most dilapidated place in, or out of, Guzerat. At the best of times there is not much doing here, and just now, when the collectors and other officers are away in the district, there is absolutely nothing doing to vary the monotony of existence in this city. The city Gymkhana ground, with its bare poles ant-eaten, and its rotting tennis net, is a picture of desolation. The heavy front of the Collector's bungalow, shut up and silent, frowns obscurity on the scene. A solitary policeman may be met with on what remains of the flood-swept "Ellis bridge," the only place of resort for us city folks; whilst some convicts, with their clanking irons, enliven one's walk in the adjoining cabbage garden the only garden that this "capital of Guzerat," could boast of; for that ridiculous piece of municipal folly, called "the Karunj gardens," the get up of which cost nearly Rs. 8,000, is no garden at all. Hard work and plenty of it alone keeps one going in such a place as this. A man, unoccupied if doomed to pass his days here, would have every reasonable excuse "to shuffle off his mortal coil with a bare bodkin," or "an overdose of prussic acid," as a Blaney-blest Bombay jury would say.

The people one mostly sees here are Bunnias and Mussulmans. The one supple, sleek and sly, with a ready e[illegible] his hopes centred in his lucre-[illegible]other gasconading, indolent and [illegible]his ever-increasing indigence with a [illegible]n *kismut* and prepares a heritage of [illegible] poverty for his children. Under the head of [illegible]a, I of course include all those multitu[illegible] of this place. The Mussulman community is almost as varied, and a good description of some of these would make a very interesting paper. But I have no time at present for this purpose. A good account of the many artizan classes and the varied industries pursued by them here would also be very readable. The artizans, such as dyers, *kullabutties* (or brocade workers) silk weavers, &c., make up, to my mind, the most respectable part of the population of this place. They are generally honest and hard-working, but almost entirely in the grip of the traders who employ them, and who shamefully underpay them. Mill-owners, money-lenders on a large scale, and the better class of merchants form the more respectable part of the Hindoo community here. But even these are very poor society. If one meets them, one gets little benefit by their company, after the exchange of unmeaning compliments and the usual discussion about the weather, their talk comes to a standstill, or else descends to the groans against the present state of things which form the general topic of native conversation. It strikes me as a great pity that these ever-grunting *laudatores temporis acti* are not occasionally allowed a relish of the sway of some worthy Gaekwar of the Mulharao type, uninfluenced by the awe-inspiring eye of imperial Britania. Such a proceeding would doubtless have a very wholesome effect in checking the undue growth of that noxious weed known as "grievances against the British Government of India." Though Amedabad was once, and the end so very long ago, the capital of a great Mussulman kingdom, it is singular to find that the Mussulman here of the present day is of very small account. Excepting, perhaps, one of the Kazees of the place, there are no Mussulmen of any particular consequence in this city. Their glory has clearly departed, and nought, but crumbling tombs of the nameless dead, and mosques abandoned to the owl and the bat, attest their former grandeur.

Parsees, like crows, are to be found everywhere. There is a fair sprinkling of them here. The British Government is truly their *Shimroogh*; and, if they are not always well liking, they are fat enough and flourishing. The lot that is found of them here are chiefly petty shopkeepers and liquor vendors, and pre-eminent among them is one who lives in (what *he* would call) a mansion which proudly confronts the ancient palace of Azumkhan. A slight sketch of him, after the manner of "Buck," will not be out of place here. A shopkeeper himself and the son of a shopkeeper, possessed of some property accumulated by his papa, the grand aim and purpose of his life appears to be to pass for a gentleman and to obtain a C. S. I. at the least; and in these respects it is to be hoped he will someday be gratified. He has done no doubt a great deal of good in his way and according to his thinking. This city no doubt owes much to him for its present prosperity. His services during the great flood in 1875 (as often very modestly described by himself) appear to be highly meritorious and deserving at least of a V. C. and a gold medal from the R. H. Society of London. He is the honorary secretary, though his title to the place is not apparent of the "Hemabhai Institute," generally described as the most rotten affair of its kind anywhere. He has a "country seat" and a "park" on the Deesa road. His friends and admirers are, and have been, most active in getting up an address and a silver cup to be presented to him by way of compensation at having been (doubtless owing to his "naturally retiring disposition") forgotten at the Delhi Assemblage and the late Durbar at Calcutta; and of the genuine appreciation of him by his fellow citizens be any consolation for the oversight of Government, his heart must feel great elation at seeing himself described as a "Khan Bahadoor" by his friend, the post office clerk, though he has about as much right to the distinction as his own *ghorrawalla*. Such in short, is this interesting specimen of a pushing Parsee, whose good deeds, never done in a corner or hid under a bushel, will yet secure him high rank in some new fangled order of merit. Here I must draw up. In my next—if I have to write it—I may give you some particulars about some of the public institutions of this place.

A Punjab Court-Martial.—At a general Court Martial assembled at Rawal Pindi, on Friday, the 30th day of November, Sepoy Mesh Singh, Sepoy Sher Singh, Sepoy Dula Singh, all of the 21st Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, were charged with having near Murree, on or about the 26th October 1877, used criminal force towards Havildar Dasonda Sing, of the same regiment, by striking him with sticks, tying his feet and hands, and throwing him down the side of the hill. The Court found them all guilty of the charge, with the exception of the words and throwing him down the side of the hill, and sentenced them each to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for (5) five years. This sentence was approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Court Martial on a European Soldier.—At a general Court Martial assembled at Agra on the 5th day, December, Private Joseph Shingleton, of the 4th Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, was charged with having at Agra, on the fifth of November 1877, struck with his clenched first Abdool Raheem, keeper of the refreshment room, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, and also with having, at Agra, on the same day offered violence against Lance Corporal Henry Rogers and against another non-commissioned officer named Frederick Langley of the same battalion. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service. The Commander-in-Chief confirmed the sentence.

European Court Martial at Jhansi.—At a general Court Martial, assembled at Jhansi, on the 30th November 1877, Private George Wilson, 39th Regiment, was charged with approaching Lieutenant and Local Captain John Charles Sarle Irving with a rifle and twenty rounds of ball cartridge, and bringing his rifle down to the ready, at the same time saying "Deliver or die." The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The Commander-in-chief has approved and confirmed the sentence and ordered three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.

THE COLABA COMPANY—BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was stated publicly at our meeting last evening that the captains of the existing companies had no objections whatever to their Colaba men joining the new company, and our genial-hearted Commandant expressed his great readiness to sanction all transfers of men ready to join. I must take this opportunity of thanking our Commandant and our captains for their great kindness and courtesy and for the willing permission they have accorded us of pleasing ourselves entirely in the matter. We are very sensible of their kindness, and appreciate it heartily. All we have to do now is to put our names down at once, and the Colaba Company will be an accomplished fact. I must therefore urge on my comrades of that district to lose no time, and I must appeal to those not already enrolled to come forward *ek dum* and do all they can for the new company.

THE ORIGINAL COLABAWALLAH.

MHOW RACES.

MAJOR CROSBIE'S OBJECTION TO DISRAELI BEING THE WINNER OF THE "HUSSAR CUP."

The following interesting correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Statement by the rider of Disraeli.

I was riding Disraeli in the Hussar Cup yesterday. His correct weight was 9st. 1 lb. I had to declare 7 lbs. overweight without my bridle and martingale. The bridle was a double one. After the race, which I won, on coming to scale, I could barely draw the 9-8 in the scale, and had therefore to call my bridle. On the bridle being put in and the 2lbs. against it, the Clerk of the Scales, apparently being satisfied that it was all correct, said "weight." On which I of course left the scale.

Colonel Graves then excitedly ordered me back to weigh again, which I declined to do, having been declared weight by the responsible authority.

That the Clerk of the Scales was ignorant of the rule regarding the 2lbs., I was of course unaware, as had I been more than the 2lbs. with the entire bridle and martingale, it was optional to have taken out the martingale.

The bridle weighs 2lbs. I find, and with the martingale would weigh 2½lbs., which will account for Captain Angus' statement. E. Elliot, Lieut., 1st Lancers.
Mhow, Dec. 21.

Statement by the Clerk of the Scales.

I was acting as Clerk of the Scales at the Mhow races on the 20th Dec. 1877. I weighed the several jockies before the race for the Hussar Cup. Disraeli's weight, as shown on the card, was 9st. 1lb. His rider declared 7lbs. over. After the race, on weighing in the rider of Disraeli, I was satisfied he did not draw his weight. The bridle was then called for, and with it the jockey pulled the weight down. Two "pounds" were called for and put into the scale in which the weights were. The jockey, then having the bridle in the scale with him, drew the weight, the scale going down, if not actually to the ground, nearly so. I remember the scale in which the jockey was, rising and again going well down.

I am not a racing man, and at the time I fully believed that the jockey (with his bridle in his scale and the 2 lbs. extra above-mentioned in the weight scale) had to pull the weight clear. He, as I have said, pulled it well, and under the impression that it was necessary that he should do so, and that this was correct I said "weight."

Disraeli's jockey jumped at once out of the scale, the owner of Shah Rookh the same instant saying, "Stop where you are. If you get out of the scale it is foul, you are overweight," or words to that effect. The jockey declined to come back, going quickly out of the weighing enclosure. The owner of Shah Rook followed him to the course, shouting to him to come back. He did not return—I mean the jockey did not return.

In fine, when I said "weight," the jockey pulled more than the 2lbs. extra, and at the time I was, as I have said, under the impression that it was necessary that he should do so.

I am offering no opinion one way or the other, I do not understand racing law, I am simply, and as clearly as I can, stating the facts as they actually occurred.

Mhow, 21st Dec. John Angus.

Major Crosbie's statement.

To Major Lukin, Honorary Secretary, C. I. Race Meeting, Mhow, of 1877.

Dear Sir,—With the permission of the Stewards of the meeting and in conformity with the rules of the same, you will lay the following statement and this my claim to be the winner of the Hussar Cup with my colt Shah Rookh yesterday, having ran second to the horse who ran first, Disraeli. Disraeli's weight, by the card was 9 st. 1 lb., his rider was overweight and declared 7 lbs. over, *i. e.*, to ride 9 stone 8 lbs. When he weighed in he could not draw the weight, but said "I have my bridle." The bridle, a large double (apparently very heavy) one, was handed to the rider in the scales, upon which the scales went bang down to the ground. I, as owner of the second horse, at once said put the extra 2 lbs. in the scale. Major Lukin, who was holding the scales at the weights side, assisting the Clerk of the Scales,* "in fact, weighing the jockey," said "yes, put in the 2 lbs." The 2 lbs. were then put into the scales, were put exactly on the proper balance with the indicator exactly in the centre, was let go and immediately went right down with the rider and *could* not come back *again*, but the Clerk of the Scales, under a misapprehension, said "*weight.*" I said "no," "overweight," "don't stir, I claim the race." The rider jumped up and said, "he said weight," and rushed out of the weighing shed. I said, "don't go; if you do it is foul." He answered I wont stay, the Clerk of the Scales said "weight." I then laid the matter before the Stewards. I claim the race under the head of weighing page 48 and 49, Rule 86 of W. I. T. C. Rules of 1873, by which this meeting is bound to abide.—Yours, &c.

J. C. Graves, Col., C.B., or Major Crosbie.
Mhow, 21st Dec.

* I do not agree to the assertion made by Col. Graves that I was weighing the rider of Disraeli, but admit my acquiescence in placing the 2 lbs. in the scale.
Dec. 21. Fred. Lukin.

Decision of W. I. Turf Club Stewards.

The undersigned Stewards of the Western India Turf Club are of opinion that Disraeli is the winner of the race for the Hussar Cup at the recent Mhow meeting.

The facts of the case, regarding which there is no dispute, may be stated in a few words.

On the rider of Disraeli weighing in after the above named race, he failed, *without his bridle*, to draw his weight, and accordingly (under Rule 85) he called for his bridle which was brought and placed in the scale. On the bridle being placed in the scale, the rider of Disraeli drew his weight, and not only drew his weight, but was also, it appears, a trifle more than 2 lbs. in excess of the weight at which he had declared to ride. The Clerk of the Scales immediately called "weight," and Disraeli's rider thereupon left the scales, the owner of the second horse at once raising an objection that Disraeli was disqualified under Rule 86 owing to his having carried 2 lbs. in excess of the weight at which he was declared to run. Into the question as to whether, on the ground of the Clerk of the Scales having passed the rider of Disraeli as being of proper weight, the owner of the second horse was debarred from raising an objection under Rule 86, the Stewards do not propose to enter. The view which they have taken, and the opinion on which their decision is based, has no bearing on the above point. In their opinion Western India Turf Club Rule 86 has reference only to the weight, which, in the shape of the rider, his saddle and its accompaniments a horse carries on its back. The bridle may or may not, according as the rider thinks fit, be put into the scale; it is as regards weight the margin which the rules very properly allow to the rider as a safeguard against failing to draw his weight, and the Stewards hold that while on the one hand the bridle may be taken into account as a safeguard against light weight, it cannot, on the other hand, if when placed in the scale it causes the rider to draw more than 2 lbs. in excess of his declared weight, be held to constitute undeclared excess weight within the meaning of Western India Turf Club Rule 86.

Townley M. Filgate,
Steward W. I. T. C.
W. M. Willoughby.
Bombay, Jan. 5. Percy Benn.

Authority for the Honorary Secretary to pay over the stakes to the owner of Disraeli.

As the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have decided that Disraeli is the winner of the Hussar Cup, and as by Rule No. 1 of the Prospectus for Mhow races, the decision of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club on an appeal made to them is final, we authorize the Honorary Secretary to pay over the stakes, lotteries, and pari mutuel accounts to the respective winners.

J. B. Boyd, Major, 17th Regt.
Claude M. Ducat, Lieut.-Col., 23rd N.L.I.
J. Forbes, Major General.
John Angus.
H. McLeod, Lieut.-Col., R.A.
A. H. Vincent, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Hussars.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will, we hear, remain at Bunnoo till Monday, the 14th instant. He will then leave Bunnoo for Peshawur by the Isakhey and Kalabagh road, reaching the latter station on or about the following Saturday.

A murder was committed in Allahabad a few nights ago under rather singular circumstances. A native woman of a bad character, while lying asleep in a room, was stabbed in the neck several times by a man who is said to have come from Benares to visit her. She died almost immediately. In the same room a deaf-and-dumb man was lying at the time. He witnessed the crime, but of course was unable to raise an alarm. He has, by signs, given the police a comparatively clear account of the affair, and professes himself able to identify the murderer. Of course his evidence will have to be regarded with grave suspicion, unless facts transpire to confirm his strange story.

Mr. H. E. Church.—It is with much regret that we learn of the intention of Mr. Herbert E. Church, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway Company, to retire shortly from the service. Mr. Church has been with the Company since its commencement, and the public have invariably found in him one ready, at all times, to be courteous and obliging. To the Company itself Mr. Church has rendered good service. During the famine, too, when the traffic on the line was so great, he was most active and assiduous in organizing proper and efficient arrangements; and it is on account of the over-work that was thus entailed upon him that he fell sick. No better proof can be adduced of the esteem and regard in which Mr. Church is held, or of the estimate placed upon the services he has rendered to the public generally, than the fact of His Grace the Governor, so soon as he heard of Mr. Church's illness, and of his being in the General Hospital, having visited the popular Traffic Manager, and personally enquired after the state of his health. It is to be hoped that Mr. Church's retirement will be only temporary, and that he will, after he has recruited his strength, return to his duties on the Madras Railway. The Company will find it difficult, we think, to fill up his place. Mr. Church has the good wishes of the public and ourselves for his speedy and thorough recovery.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AFREEDEE RAIDS.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 15.

A daring raid occurred on Sunday, six miles from Kohat. One grass-cutter was killed, 30 cattle were lifted. The raiders numbered 60. Levies followed and recaptured the cattle. One prisoner was taken.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Server Pasha (Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Namyk Pasha, invested with full powers, have started from Constantinople for Kazanlik to treat for an armistice with the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in Chief.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SERVIANS.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that the Servian troops have occupied Kurshumli (from which place they were recently expelled) and Vramja (? Vrania) at the southern end of the River Morava, and that they are advancing against Pristina.

The Servian column operating in the north of Bulgaria has joined the Roumanian force besieging Widdin.

NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Advices from the Cape by the mail which arrived to-day state that the prospects are more pacific regarding an outbreak in Kaffraria.

LETTER RESPECTING QUETTAH.

A letter has appeared from Lord Napier and Ettrick in which he defends the occupation of Quettah by the British, and considers that England has guaranteed the integrity of Afghanistan.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Turks are now bombarding Eupatoria, Jalta, and Theodosia in the Crimea.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 15.

The Hall Line Steamer Childwall Hall left yesterday for Bombay, via Suez Canal.

LONDON, JAN. 14, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	108¾
Bar Silver	54

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 15, 7.45 A.M.

Mail Steamer Siam, from Australia, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	"
Credits,	3 "	1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	"
Documents,	3 "	1s. 9⅛ to 3-16d.	"
Sovereigns each		Rs. 11-9	"

IT is now probable, we hear, that Sir Richard Temple will return to Bombay from Calcutta on the 25th instant.

AT the Legislative Council to-day the taxation bills lately introduced by Sir John Strachey will be referred to Select Committees; Mr. Stokes introduces the Hussinabad Endowment Bill, and presents the Select Committee's report on a bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of certain seamen and apprentices; Sir Edward Bayley presents Select Committee's report on the Treasure Trove Bill, and moves for the introduction of a bill to assimilate certain powers of the local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

THE native press has, of course, its eye upon the Britto scandal, and is saying things about it more or less unflattering to the parties concerned. The *Indu Prakash* frankly says that it never questions High Court decisions "except when European juries have tried European murderers," and adds to this significant information—"The *Bombay Gazette* is right in believing that the natives will not fail to appreciate the blow that the administration, or rather the execution, of justice has herein received." Now, does the Bombay Government perceive the mischief that has been done? Natives are certain to shake their heads over the business and declare their belief that Britto has escaped death because he was a European. Catch the Government let a native off like that!—that is what many a Brahman is saying to his humbler brethren. And considering the utterly scandalous miscarriage of justice there has been, who can blame the natives for believing such insinuations? One weak-minded Judge can do great political injury in any country that happens to possess his services.

IN notifying the retirement of Major-General Thuillier from the office of Surveyor General of India which he has held for nearly seventeen years, and from the department in which he has served upwards of forty years, the Governor General in Council deems it right to place on record the high sense which the Government of India entertain of Major-General Thuillier's services and of the zeal and ability which he has brought to bear upon the discharge of his duties during an unusually long official career. Major-General H. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., R. A., and Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., R. E., respectively made over and received charge of the office of Surveyor General of India on the forenoon of the 1st instant. Of course, pursuing its policy of self-laudation, the "State" makes no mention of Colonel Thuillier's affair with Colonel Macdonald, out of which Colonel Thuillier certainly did not come the better.

THE correspondence which we publish elsewhere will show to many readers that there are mysteries in horse-racing undreamed of in their philosophy. It will be remembered that at the last Mhow races a dispute occurred over the Hussar Cup Race, which the rider of the second horse Shah Rookh claimed from the rider of Disraeli, the winner, on the ground that the latter when weighing out was over-weight. The over weight must have been infinitesimal, but the stewards of the Western India Turf Club have put the question of over-weight aside, and based their decision against Major Crosbie's appeal on the ground that the rider of Disraeli was not over-weight at first, that to make up his declared weight he was allowed to put his bridle into the scale, and that this procedure was justified by the practice of sport in Western India. We hope everybody will be satisfied with the decision. But whether or not that is the case—and we know that it is scarcely likely to be—we are certain that there are many people who but for Major Crosbie's appeal would never have known that bridles can be thrown into the scale to eke out weight, and that there are many others who believed that the last thing a man could reasonably complain of is the fact of his opposing rider putting himself at a disadvantage by carrying too much weight. We cannot imagine a billiard player, except for the mere inconvenience of the weapon, thinking it a hard ship if in a match against Roberts he found the champion determined to imperil his chances by playing with a lamp-post.

TO represent the beguilement of some unfortunate wight in love has been an ancient trick of comedians, and we suppose that so long as lovers do make fools of themselves they will continue to be the butt of their fellow creatures. Falstaff, as all the world knows, fared very badly at the hands of the merry wives of Windsor, and if he had just managed to be taken before a magistrate and committed by an angry husband for criminal intimidation, the plot of Shakespeare's play would have closely resembled a ludicrous affair that has been brought to light in Calcutta. A Mr. Charles Johnstone—a foolish youth, we should say—took a violent fancy to a Mrs. Pickering, the wife of Sergeant Pickering, of the Ordnance Department, and wrote her several disgraceful anonymous letters threatening that if she did not meet him by moonlight alone he would publish some secret about her which probably never existed. Inquiries by the husband at the Post Office failed to lead him to discover the writer of the letters, and so he hit upon the advice of answering one of them in Mrs. Pickering's name, promising to give "Georgie, care of Postmaster General," a rendezvous near the Ordnance barracks. One of Mr. Pickering's friends was dressed as a woman, and these two and several more who were anxious to see the sport proceeded to the place appointed. There, sure enough, they saw "Georgie" mooning about waiting for his charmer. When the sham female approached, Georgie eagerly advanced, and was disgusted when he beheld somebody else than Mrs. Pickering. He tried to run away, was captured, and recognised, and now the husband has obtained a warrant for the apprehension, on a charge of criminal intimidation, of the reckless—we had almost said "gay Lothario," but we refrain from using a name that is certain to be used all over India in connection with the escapade.

A CORRESPONDENT in the coveted Berars writes to us:—"It may interest your readers to know that Berar is 'flourishing like a green bay-tree.' No wonder the 'Berar question' is agitated so often by idlers. The Berar surplus cash in favour of the Nizam's Government, to end of March 1877, amounted to Rs. 62,47,976 and odd. Of this tidy little sum, the Nizam's Government, on sanction of the Government of India, has drawn Rs. 28,25,030, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,22,946 in its favour. Here we have the expenditure of the Hydrabad Assigned Districts for October last amounting to Rs. 5,84,655-2-7, thus:—

Civil Department	Rs.	1,68,983	5	5
Military do.	"	2,96,088	0	5
P. Works do.	"	1,19,583	12	9
Total Rs.		5,84,655	2	7"

THE Ceylon civilians have hitherto been in what an Irishman might call the enjoyment of a much lower rate of pay than that of their brother civilians in India, and this notwithstanding that the climate of Ceylon is not, as a whole, superior to the climate of India, and that Ceylon is one of the most expensive places in the world to live in. The Colonial Secretary has recently made an increase in the salary of certain grades of Ceylon civilians—a circumstance which caused some chagrin to the junior members, who were excluded from the immediate benefits of the increase. We are glad, however, to see that the *Ceylon Times* is able to announce that the increase to the salaries of civil servants is to be extended to all those of the third class drawing at present Rs. 6,000 per annum.

SOME mysterious individual has thrown the following grim reminders of events destined to take place this year into our letter-box:—

From the "Prophecy of Enoch," by Captain Baker, 1872

The time of the end commences in December 1774-75, and the judgment on the Spiritual anti-Christ, the Papacy, is going on more or less throughout the century, until the end commences in December 1874, with the resurrection of the dead, to be immediately followed by the translation of the living just, the war in Heaven and the revelation of the literal anti-Christ, whose unexampled career of 1290 days will terminate with the final consummation on the 20th September 1878.

From the "Day and the Hour," by Idem.

December 1874.—Resurrection of the just. Fall of Rome between 6th December 1874 and 25th January 1875. Translation of the Saints at about 1 a. m. on the night of the 24th and 25th. Restoration of the Jews to Jerusalem 10th March 1875.

April 1878.—Paris taken 20th June or 4th September. Eclipse of the sun July 29. Shooting stars 13th to 24th August. Fearful storms the last week of August causing a great sickness in anti-Christ's army in Palestine. Sign of the Son of Man appears about 1st September. Christ appears descending on Mount Olivet at sunset of 20th September 1878.

IT is quite true. The North-West Provinces possess a Director of Agriculture. Why should there not be a similar important functionary in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay? The British Government in India now needs every ally against the common enemy Famine, and, as we have already urged, it ought to do all in its power to enlist the assistance of the agriculturists themselves. An agricultural official might assist in that object by showing the ryots how to enrich their lands, and improve the produce from them. Therefore, it seems unwise to have the North-West Provinces boasting a Director of Agriculture when the agriculture of vast districts in other parts of India that have just passed through a terrible struggle from want is officially neglected.

PEOPLE may not love missionaries in India as a body, but there are individuals among them for whom none but feelings of respect can be entertained. The missionary Bishop, Dr. Caldwell, is one of these. For nearly half a century he has been working on behalf of Christianity, and his hairs have been whitening while a reputation for his own attainments and the attributes of the religion he professed was gradually extending over the South of India. On Tuesday the 8th instant, an interesting commemoration was held at Edeyengoody, Tinnevelly. This was the commemoration of the arrival of Bishop Caldwell at Madras as a missionary 40 years before, on the 8th January 1838. There was a large assemblage of Native Christians on the occasion, including all the native clergy and Mission agents belonging to the four southern districts of the S. P. G. Mission in Tinnevelly.

COLONEL OWEN BURNE left Bombay on Monday evening in the English mail. A large number of his friends were assembled to bid him good bye, and when the steamer had moved off there was a strong consciousness amongst those who were left behind that a good man had just been lost to India at a time when perhaps Lord Lytton cannot afford to be without a man of talent and common sense at his right hand. Writing of his departure from Calcutta, the *Englishman's* "*Week*" says:—"The Howrah station last (Friday) night, at the departure of the up-train carrying the English mails, presented a busy scene that was both interesting and touching to those who understood its significance. Colonel Owen Burne, the right hand of the Viceroy, and the most popular Private Secretary that India has known in our time, was leaving for home, probably for good; and a great bevy of his friends and admirers, native as well as European, had assembled to bid him God-speed and 'see the last of him' in this country. The Viceroy brought Colonel Burne down to the station, accompanied by nearly the whole of the Staff; and the train moved off amidst a chorus of affectionate *adieus*, that showed how deeply the loss of the gallant Colonel is felt by every one, from His Excellency downward, with whom he has been brought into contact. Colonel Burne was indeed an ideal Private Secretary; kind, courteous, and considerate to a degree. It has often been observed that a "no from Burne was robbed of all its sting by the way in which it was said." He was singularly unassuming, and even reticent about himself; and I have heard it said more than once, by those who are well acquainted with the facts, that no one but Lord Mayo formerly, and Lord Lytton more recently, ever knew of how much practical use his clear intellect and wide experience had really been to the successive Viceroys or how greatly his counsels had been valued by both. The estimation in which Colonel Burne is held by the present Viceroy is well-known; and it must be a source of great consolation to His Excellency in his present loss, to think that his faithful assistant and friend, though leaving India, is not leaving the service of India. The presence of Colonel Burne in the India Office as Political Secretary will doubtless do much to strengthen the hands of Lord Lytton out here; and it is a matter of congratulation for the Empire just now, that a man at once so capable and so thoroughly in accord with the Indian administration, should be holding the reins at home. All Calcutta, and indeed all India, in wishing the late Private Secretary farewell, will heartily join with me in hoping that the domestic affliction which has called him away so suddenly, will have passed away, or, if that may not be, will have assumed a less distressing and threatening aspect, before he arrives on the scene of his new labours.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has discovered a peculiar cure for the frontier raid disease. It says:—"When the Romans found any particular tribe on their frontier persistently troublesome, they used to settle the matter for once and for all in their own complete fashion. It was either exterminated,—men, women and children, or else the remnants of the tribe to whom terms were granted were bodily deported to central Gaul or Spain, where deprived of the means of doing harm, they became in a few generations excellent cultivators, and soon after disappeared amid the general surrounding population. The first system, more consonant to the ruder age, would find no advocates now outside the supporters of the policy which is adopted towards the Red Indians in America. But would it not be feasible to attempt something by way of the second plan as regards our troublesome neighbours on the N. W. Frontier? If accounts are true that it is partly poverty, induced by increasing population, that leads to raids into our territory, there ought not to be any insuperable difficulties in inducing some of the better disposed tribes to accept lands under our rule, and if they will not accept them voluntarily, why after an expedition like the present should they not be compelled to accept them. The retreat of the tribe might be cut off, and it might be deported bodily and unarmed into English territory. The mistake in such a matter is settling the refractory hill men too near their homes. Let them be sent to the rich jungle lands of Nerbudda and Nimar, kept under strict police surveillance for some years, carefully debarred from arms and supplied with agricultural necessaries, and we should be surprised, if the result were not most satisfactory. Surely, what Rome did often can be done by England once? As for the country cleared, it can be made over to the more well-disposed tribes according to the Roman custom itself. Is any one bold enough to try the experiment?

MR. J. D. SANDFORD, Judicial Commissioner, British Burma, succeeds Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

MR. RENDELL, Consulting Engineer to the East Indian Railway as well as to other railways in India, has arrived at Calcutta, having come out from England by a recent mail.

A TELEGRAM from Jorehat of the 12th—one day later than the message the *Pioneer* published on Saturday—informs us that Mr. Carnegy received two wounds when fired upon by the sentry,—one in the arm, the other in the thigh. The arm wound is the worse.

OWING to the unusual rain in the beginning of December last, it has been reported that about one-third of the cotton crop in the Berars has been damaged. Previous to the rain about two-thirds of the cotton crops had been stored away. In some districts the third picking of cotton is in progress.

THE authorities are now raising the "hue and cry" over Lieutenant B. Smith, whose sudden disappearance from Lucknow has caused several people some anxiety. The last Government of India *Gazette* contains the following descriptive roll of the delinquent:—

Rank, name and corps,—Lieutenant and Adjutant Bradford Smith, 4th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.
Height,—6 feet, 1 inch.
Personal appearance and particular marks—
Age, 29 years 3 months.
Hair,—Dark, only a long thick moustache, pale complexion, good-looking.
Remarks.—Deserted when under arrest. Supposed to have left on 2nd instant.

WE wonder whether Roberts, the billiard champion, has seen the following singular attack upon his reputation? We find it in *Land and Water*:—

In our isse of June 16 we gave the following account of a match between Roberts, jun., and Timbrell:—

A very curious billiard match took place at the Gaiety Restaurant on Monday last. It was stated to be for £250 a-side, and we believe the *Sportsman* held the stakes. The two competitors were John Roberts, jun., the present champion, and Timbrell, of Liverpool, the latter receiving 300 points in 1,000. Before starting, everybody wanted to back Timbrell, but could not get on. Timbrell won easily. Roberts made one break over 30—viz., 35, all the rest being under 30. It is evident that large pockets do not suit the present champion, as the other day he scored 118 on a championship table. We are, however, sorry for those who stood in with the "champion" in his stakes. We do not know who backed Timbrell.

On the 21st we received the following letter:—

Sir,—My client, Mr. Jno. Roberts, jun., has consulted me with reference to a paragraph which was published on the second column of page 436 of *Land and Water* of the 16th inst., beginning with the words, "A very curious billiard match." There can be no doubt that the paragraph contains a most serious imputation on my client's character, and is, indeed, a gross libel on him. The charge therein made against him is that he was a party to a conspiracy to rob both those who staked their money on his side, and also those who might be induced to make bets in his favour, and that he *designedly* played badly in order to accomplish the purpose of such conspiracy. It is impossible that Mr. Roberts can rest under the suspicion of such gross dishonesty, and he has therefore instructd me to request the name of your solicitor, to whom I can send process; and, further, to demand of you the name of the writer of this most offensive paragraph.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
93, Fleet-street, June 21, 1877. JOS. W. HARLING.

Thinking that Roberts had been ill-advised in the matter, and that the letter was more of the nature of a joke than otherwise, we took no notice of the communication, and on July 11 we were somewhat surprised to receive a second letter:—

Roberts the Younger v. the *Land and Water* Journal Company (Limited), and Yourself.

Sir,—Having no reply to my letter addressed to you on the 21st ult., I have issued writ claiming damages for the libel complained of. Please send me the name of a solicitor who will accept service for the Company and yourself.—Yours faithfully, &c. JOS. W. HARLING.
93, Fleet-street, July 10, 1877.

We thereupon instructed our solicitor to defend the action. The sequel, however, proves that there was more bark than bite in the champion, and hearing he was about to leave England, we were averse to letting the matter drop without bringing it to an issue. The following paragraph that appeared in our last issue speaks for itself:—

"This action for libel has been satisfactorily disposed of by the plaintiff—after we had demanded particulars of the claim—withdrawing from the proceedings, and paying our costs. Our remarks that gave rise to this attempted action were mild in comparison with what the case deserved; and if honest reports are to be suppressed at the caprice of a player who objects to impartial criticism, the liberty of the Press becomes a byword, for in sport more than in any other branch of its profession, judicious criticism and deserved censure can effect a most salutary tone and prevent many a dishonest manœuvre. His brother professionals who were so unfortunate as to lose their money over this match, will doubtless regret with ourselves that the peculiar circumstances attending it were prevented, by the sudden withdrawal of the plaintiff's case, from being brought to the light of public scrutiny in a court of justice."

THE OPERA COMPANY.

LAST night Madame Tasca's Company performed "La Fille de Madame Angot" in their pretty little theatre on the Esplanade. The performance, considering the resources of the company, was admirable; the theatre was bright and clean; and the audience was numerous. It is needless to inform our readers that an enjoyable evening can always be spent in Madame Tasca's elegant *bijou* theatre.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A GOOD example was set the officers of our Volunteer Corps on Monday evening last, when Captain Forbes invited his company (B. Company) to assemble at the Fsere Fountain and march to his bungalow. It was a fine moonlight night, and between fifty and sixty men and non-commissioned officers attended. Captain Forbes and Lt. Thorpe were the officers present. The Company was duly formed and proved, and then marched off in fours for Malabar Hill, taking the Queen's Road, which skirts Back Bay. As soon as the main street was left behind, the order to "march at ease" was given, and the men carried their arms in the easiest positions they could hit upon, still marching in order and keeping step admirably to certain lively tunes played by the band of the 21st N. I., who marched in front. Captain Forbes's bungalow, which is known as "Land's End," and is situated at the farthest point of Malabar Hill, was reached after an hour and twenty minutes' steady march, and here the men piled arms and broke off to partake of some very welcome refreshments in the shape of an appetising cold collation and various pleasant drinks. Afterwards, Col. Sergt. Buckland proposed the health of "The Captain," which was drunk in a bumper with the addendum of three hearty cheers and a lustily sung asseveration that "He's a jolly good fellow," which nobody can deny. The healths of Captains Hore and Tennent, who were present at the bungalow in uniform, was also drunk with enthusiasm. Then followed several capital songs by a musical private, and this part of the evening's amusement having been closed with the hearty old Scotch ballad "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," the men fell in again about eleven o'clock, and marched back to the Fort under command of Lt. Thorpe. When the Frere Fountain was reached again they were dismissed, and retired all very much pleased with their march out.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE S. S. TUNIS.

YESTERDAY, about noon, the Hon. Mr. Walter Lang (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company) appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Craigie, (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) at the Fort Police Court, in order to prefer a charge against Captain Inch, of the s. s. Tunis, of attempting to steal certain mate's certificates for goods received on board that vessel, from the office of Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co., freight brokers, to whom the s. s. Tunis was consigned. The accused, Captain Inch, also appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Payne, (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) to rebut the charge, but was in the custody of the police in charge of Mr. Inspector Whitten, as the matter had transpired about two hours previously, when the accused was handed over to that police officer by the Hon. Mr. W. Lang.

The Courts being closed at that hour owing to the Moburrum holiday, and the Magistrates having left, the matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Superintendent Smith, in whose division the matter occurred. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that Captain Inch had obtained his port clearance on the day previous. He called at the office of Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co. yesterday and asked a Parsee clerk, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. to give him the bills of lading to be signed. The bills of lading were accordingly put before him, and he said to the clerk that at that time he would only sign under a protest, so as to enable him to claim demurrage charges about which there was a dispute placed before Captain Inch. Just as he had put down the word "signed," and was intending to write the words "under protest," the clerk snatched up the documents from the captain's hand, stating that he had not instructions from his master to allow the captain to sign under protest. The captain thereupon took up his officer's or mate's receipts for cargo received on board his ship, which were] in respect of 3,200 bags of linseed, of the value of about Rs. 50,000, shipped on board the s. s. Tunis by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. to their agents in Europe. He walked out of the office with these papers, and the matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Hon. Mr. Lang, one of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., who proceeded in a hack-buggy and followed the accused, arresting him near the old Secretariat building, where he was handed over to Mr. Inspector Whitten.

Mr. Superintendent Smith, after hearing the particulars of the case, was doubtful whether he could admit the prisoner to bail on a substantial security being tendered. Consequently the solicitors on both sides agreed to see a magistrate in his private rooms during the day. The parties then left the Court with the prisoner still in custody of the police.

A STRANGE article appears in the *Bengal Magazine*. It purports to be a monologue by a Kulin Brahmin, who is introduced complaining, apostrophically, of some domestic commotion. The child is crying; the mother "has screwed up her handsome face into a hideous photo to topsy-turvy the whole establishment, and to drive the dry nurse into hysteric fits." Coaxing the baby only "expedites an explosion; the barely audible *Hoon* culminates to a frightful yell; with dishevelled hair and ill-adjusted garments, madam flies to the rescue, and, after pouring out the prescribed dose of vituperation, leisurely composes herself into a huff on the other side of the fiddlestick." This pretty scene the Kulin Brahmin, Grandfather Chhakessar by name, describes in his monologue; and then touches on some of the characteristics of the present century, which, by the bye, is the 19th, not the 18th A. D. He denounces municipal improvements; and the funniest part, he says, of the fun is that for all these thousand and one discomforts thou art charged galling percentages which pinch thee black and blue, and militate against a catholic observance of thy Saturnalia, the Holi. "Tax is the rage of these rude islanders."

BOMBAY.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Sakeena, woman, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on being convicted of selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,258. Of these 746 were new admissions, consisting of 246 Hindoos, 385 Mussulmans, 105 Parsees, 8 Christians, and 2 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 72·83.

BREACH OF MILITARY ORDERS.—A Portuguese, named Antone DeCruze, was yesterday fined Rs. 5, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on conviction of attempting to take a bottle of brandy into the regimental lines at Colaba. The prisoner was charged at the instance of Sergent Clarke.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—A Jew, named Yacoob Samson, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, on being convicted of having in his possession a quantity of wheat reasonably suspected of being stolen. The prisoner was seen carrying the wheat away from the G. I. P. Railway goods yard.

MR. H. BINNS, the Manager of the Sassoon Silk Manufactory at Mazagon, was one of the passengers by the mail steamer Thibet, which left Bombay on Monday evening. Mr. Binns came out here about three years ago, and having personally superintended the erection of the silk machinery, managed it for some time, and having put it in a satisfactory working order, left for England. The mill establishment presented him with an address, to which he made a suitable reply before leaving.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—If the Bombay Government and the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, in total disregard of public opinion, rob Mr. Spencer of his right to the seat of Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, the public will be enabled to weigh in the balance the effect which private influence and flattery exercise upon the authorities. What can be more heart-rending to an old, intelligent, and experienced servant of Government than his just claim being trampled in the dust? And we do not see what act can appear in public estimation of greater inequity than this. Mr. Spencer has a higher claim to the office of First Judge than any young barrister now in Bombay. He has not acquired it by mere length of service, but also by his own intelligence and worth. If, in the face of all this, Mr. Spencer's right should be ignored, would it not be appropriate to call it downright injustice?—*Yezdan-Perrest.*

COLONEL PENN'S PROPERTY.—The case of Messrs. Hajee Seedick and Sons against the Committee of Adjustment of the late Colonel Penn came on for further hearing yesterday before S. P. Phillpots, Esq., the Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona. There were four witnesses examined, after their examination the case was closed and the learned Judge gave his decision. His Honour decided that the property given by Messrs. Hajee Seedick and Sons to the late Colonel Penn was on hire, and directed that the said property should be restored to the complainants.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 15.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the five days ending 5th January 1878 was 51,644 maunds and decrease in money Rs. 26,658. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	5 days ending 5th Jan. 1878.	Week ending 6th. Jan. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 25,273	Mds 37,765	...	Mds12,492
Amount	Rs. 28,004	Rs. 65,396	...	Rs. 37,392
GRAIN AND SEEDS— Weight	Mds1,68,105	Mds2,58,383	...	Mds52,352
Amount	Rs. 89,632	Rs. 1,43,465		
WHEAT*— Weight	Mds 37,926	...	...	...
Amount	Rs. 20,470	...	...	Rs. 33,364
SALT— Weight	Mds 7,580	Mds 43,676	...	Mds36,096
Amount	Rs. 3,703	Rs. 21,556	...	Rs. 17,853
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 1,784	Mds 1,627	Mds 157	...
Amount	Rs 5,315	Rs. 4,895	Rs. 420	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 15,187	Mds. 11,352	Mds 3,835	...
Amount	Rs. 22,507	Rs. 17,827	Rs. 4,680	...
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds20,64,46	Mds 57,854	Mds1,48,592	...
Amount	Rs. 1,34,954	Rs. 78,103	Rs. 56,851	...
TOTAL— Weight	Mds4,62,301	Mds 4,10,657	M. 51,644	...
Amount	Rs. 3,04,585	Rs. 3,31,243	...	Rs. 26,658

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th January 1878 was 103,099 maunds and in money Rs. 33,917. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 5th Jan. 1878.	6 day's ending 6th 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 23,978	Mds 1,208	Mds12,770	...
Amount	Rs. 15,971	Rs. 10,115	Rs. 5,856	...
GRAIN— Weight	Mds1,36,892	Mds 58,947	Mds77,945	...
Amount	Rs. 45,459	Rs. 17,007	Rs 28,452	...
JAGREE— Weight	Mds 12,517	Mds 11,218	Mds 1,299	...
Amount	Rs. 3,504	Rs. 5,012	...	Rs. 1,508
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 1,152	Mds 774	Mds 378	...
Amount	Rs, 2,913	Rs. 1,957	Rs. 956	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 6,029	Mds 6,241	...	Mds 212
Amount	Rs. 5,893	Rs. 6,075	...	Rs. 182
SALT— Weight	Mds 21,540	Mds 27,709	...	Mds 6,169
Amount	Rs. 4,780	Rs. 6,155	...	Rs. 1,375
SEEDS— Weight	Mds 10,388	Mds 19,008	..	Mds 8,620
Amount	Rs. 4,179	Rs. 5,736	...	Rs. 1,557
SUGAR— Weight	Mds 3,065	Mds 7,400	...	Mds 4,335
Amount	Rs. 1,687	Rs. 3,844	...	Rs. 2,157
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds1,83,293	Mds1,03,250	Mds80,043	...
Amount	Rs. 38,688	Rs. 3,126	Rs. 5,432	...
TOTAL— Weight	Mds3,48,854	Mds 2,45,755	Ms10,3099	...
Amount	Rs. 1,21,074	Rs. 87,157	Rs. 339,17	...

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Murarjee Sundarji, Nanji Sundarji, Jairam Sundarji, and Dosa Sundarji, formerly carried on business as carpenters, under the name of Murarji Sundarji, now unemployed.

Mahadev Nardyen Pote, formerly a servant now unemployed.

Jiwan Trikam, a dealer in ghee.

Jan Mahomad Umar and Rahimtula Jan Mahomed, the first-named insolvent was lately a dealer in country soap, and the second a dealer in piece-goods.

Byramji Bomanji Mistri and Hormusji Bomanji Mistri, carpenters.

Sha Hirachund Nanji, a broker in Government paper and shares.

Hirjibhai Sorabji Dalal, a broker.

Mahomadkhan Babakhan and Ramchundar Janoba, dealers in tobacco.

Khoja Jafar Lila and Rahimtula Dhanji, dealers in vegetables.

Hormusji Byramji Valsarwalla, a Parsi priest.

Parshotam Karsandas, who lately traded in partnership with Joshi Lakhimdas Anandji, as a dealer in piece-goods and gold embroideries, under the name and firm of Lakhmidas Anadji.

Walter Raleigh Plowden, an Inspector in the Salt Revenue Department.

Thakarsi Dewji, a general merchant.

Nanabhai Ramchundra, a clerk in the Municipality.

Antonio Francisco Butelho, formerly a fitter now unemployed.

Janardhan Jaganath Pradhan, an English clerk.

Dadabhai Jamasji Kapadia, a Graduate of Grant Medical College.

Sha Dewchand Natbu, a Guzerathi writer.

Dyal Morarji and Mowji Dyal, formerly petty dealers in grain: now the first named insolvent is a Gujerathi metha in the employ of Dharamsi Megji, and the second unemployed.

Savlia Bapuji, Babaji Bapuji, and Limba Bapuji, the first-named insolvent is in the service of Trikamdas Hansraz, and the second and third are tailors.

Merwanji Ratanji, a carpenter.

Shapurji Dyabhai, a cook.

Motichand Itchachund, a broker.

Shaik Ali Abdul Karim, who lately traded in Bombay as a merchant in partnership with Amirudin Abdul Latif, under the name, style, and firm of Abedin Badrudin and Co., and in China under the name, style, and firm of Amirudin Jafarbhai and Co.

Manekji Bomanji Umrigar, formerly a collector of outstandings now unemployed.

Diniarji Merwanji Erani, a sub-contractor.

Dosabhai Ukarji, a dealer in wines and spirits.

Maganlal Amratlal, a Gujerathi writer or metha.

Junas Gul Mahomad, a dyer.

Ravji Liladhar and Karsandas Ravji, lately traded under the name of Liladhar Mulji as general merchant.

Palanji Pestanji Baliwala, formerly a manager in the service of Dadabhai Nasarwanji, and now a petty broker.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY afternoon the weekly meeting of the Council was held at the Municipal offices, when there were present.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I.; Colonel Hancock, Captain Morland, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of 1-11 sq. yards of ground at No. 254, Chinch Bunder, 4th Row, from Jaithabhoy Lalljee, at Rs. 30 per sq. yard.

RINDERPEST.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding an application from the Health Officer for six barrels of disinfecting powder required for the stables in No. 2 Ward, Boree Bunder, owing to the breaking out of rinderpest amongst the bullocks there, and stating, for the information of the Town Council, that he has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 105 and another sum of Rs. 31, being the cost of the same.

The application was granted, and the expenditure sanctioned.

SEAL OF THE CORPORATION.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance deed from Panday Bhugwat Prasadjee Ragoo Veerjee of 4.30 sq. yards of ground taken up for the improvement of Jugjeewan Keeka Street. The Deputy Executive Engineer pointed out that, after a careful investigation of the title deeds it was found that the land belongs to Bhugwat Prasadjee, and not to Kotharee Runchordas, manager of the Narayen Swamy Temple, as mentioned in the Assistant Executive Engineer's application for the taking up of this land.

GAS LIGHTS.

A petition was read from residents of Narayen Dhuren Street, dated 11th inst., complaining that notwithstanding their applications to the Municipal Commissioner for provision being made for lighting their street with gas, nothing has been done as yet in the matter.

The petitioners were to be informed that the matter of their petition is under consideration with similar other applications.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee complained that gas lights were lighted late and put out early in the mornings, causing much public inconvenience.

Sir Frank Souter said that, if such was the fact, the matter would have been brought to his notice by the police.

It was resolved to call for information in the matter to be laid before the Council.

SANCTION BEFORE EXPENDITURE.

With reference to a resolution of the Council calling for a statement from the Executive Engineer showing why alterations to the bungalow at Tulsi were made without the previous sanction of the Council, a letter was read from Mr. Walton, in which he stated that he did not think at first the work would cost more than Rs. 200, and as the Council had placed a sum of Rs. 500 at his disposal to be expended at his discretion on contingencies, he was misled into the impression it was not necessary for him to ask for previous sanction for the work. It was not until October last he became aware the work had cost more; and he stated the excess was due to circumstances which he could not foresee. He regretted the excess having occurred, adding that, had he anticipated it, he should have applied for sanction as an extra work. At the same time, he enquired whether the recent resolution of the Council would affect the department in his charge, and asked for definite instructions for his guidance.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked with reference to the bungalow at Tulsi, that Mr. Walton should have followed the usual course of applying for sanction before the expenditure was incurred.

Mr. Kirkham said Mr. Walton's explanation was a frank and satisfactory one, and that sanction should be given, as there was no chance of the thing occurring in future.

Colonel Hancock said what Mr. Walton wanted in the concluding part of his letter was this: there was a large general sanction for the Tulsi works, and he wanted to know whether he should come to the Council for small amounts.

Mr. Mathew thought he (Mr. Waton) should obtain the sanction of the Commissioner before work was undertaken.

The Chairman said that, in reference to small amounts, Mr. Walton would be quite safe by sending a memo. to the Commissioner of what he proposed doing.

After some further discussion, it was proposed by Colonel Hancock seconded by Mr. Kirkham, and resolved, that within the general sanction for the Tulsi water works and other works in charge of the Executive Engineer on special duty, he be allowed to incur expenditure on contingent charges at his discretion, reporting such expenditure for the information of the Commissioner and Town Council every month, provided that, in the case of all items the cost of which is estimated to exceed Rs. 1,000, the sanction of the Town Council be obtained before expenditure is incurred.

NUISANCE IN PUNCHAYETWADY LANE.

With reference to a letter from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, complaining, on behalf of Hurrivullubdas Oullianda and others, of the filthy condition of Punchayetwady Lane, it was resolved that the papers be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, and that he be requested to favour the Council with his opinion thereon.

This was all the business before the Council.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Bombay Government acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, dated the 3rd December 1877, forwarding his annual report for 1876, with an expression of regret at the delay which has taken place in its submission and which he accounts for; and forwarding also a separate volume of his reports of the military cantonments and civil stations inspected in 1876 and 1875, which have been reprinted by order of Government. Section II. of Dr. Hewlett's report deals with the *European Army*, the total strength of which ranged from 10,871 on 1st January 1876 to 10,425 on 1st January 1877. The year was on the whole healthy, the ratio of deaths being 12·36 per mille of strength, but the rate of admissions into hospital was 1,317·5, and exactly half of the admissions were caused by malarial fever and venereal diseases. The loss of strength in the army by invaliding was 47·65 per mille, a higher rate than in any of the previous five years. Of the total average strength throughout the year (10,165), there were 972 total abstainers, of whom the greatest number was found in the 66th Regiment, while the B/9th Royal Artillery was not far behind. Some startling figures regarding drunkenness are given in paragraph 22, from which it appears that in the 2/6th Royal Artillery the percentage of cases of drunkenness to average strength was 88·61, and that in the whole army there were 4,065 cases of drunkenness—nearly 40 per cent. of strength—reported during the year. The Governor in Council has under consideration the means of more completely preventing venereal disease at our military stations. As regards health, Satara was the healthiest station, the rate of admissions into hospital being 772 per mille, while no deaths occured among the European troops there. Ahmednagar and Belgaum with death rates of 6·37 and 7·07 per mille respectively were also healthy, but Neemuch, Hyderabad and Bombay showed very high rates both of admissions and deaths. The maximum daily sick rate, 63·6 per mille, was in October, and the minimum, 44·8, was in January. There were but five cases of cholera, two fatal, and eleven of small-pox, none fatal, in the year. Malarial fevers were less prevalent in 1876 than in any of the previous five years except 1874, when the ratio of admission was 439 per mille as compared with 480 in 1876. Hyderabad and Bombay presented the largest ratios. Government quite concur in the remark that "it is not satisfactory to find after all the expense incurred by putting the Contagious Diseases Act into force that venereal diseases should be as prevalent as they are shown to be" in this report. This matter will be separately considered by the Governor in Council with a view to further reform. The tables relating to the health of the women and children belonging to the army call for no particular notice. In Section III. the *Native Army* is treated of. On 1st January 1876 its total was 24,999, while at the close of the year it amounted to 25,028 men, the average annual mean strength being 22,583. The ratio of average daily sick was 37·9 per mille, and of deaths 13·1 per mille, a rate which for sickness compares unfavourably with 1875, and for deaths with each of the five preceding years. The chief causes of admissions into hospital were "malarial fevers," 538·8, and "wounds and accidents," 127·7 per mille. There were 856 men daily sick. The worst stations were Mehidpur, 83·6, Agar (for ten months), 61·5, and Mhow, 59·8. The healthiest station was Belgaum, 27·1. The total number of deaths was 296, of which 49 occurred out of hospital and the causes of which cannot be traced, but of the 247 men who died in hospital, 53 died from cholera, which was most prevalent at Mustoong (Sind), Ahmedabad and Surat. There was one fatal case of small-pox at Tanna. Section IV. contains the sanitary history of the *Jails*. The average number of prisoners confined in the twenty-five Jails of the Presidency during 1876 was 8,793, amongst whom the ratio of admissions into hospitals was 782 per mille, being lower than in any of the five previous years. The ratio of daily sick was 28, and of deaths 20·6 per mille. These results show an improvement on those of previous years. The Yerowda Jail is the largest prison in the Presidency, the average number confined there in 1876 being 1,477, and it also had the unenviable position of being the unhealthiest, as its daily rate of sick was 53·8 per mille, though its death rate was only 19·70, as compared with Hyderabad, 56·14, and Karwar, 41·96, per mille. Section V. containing as it does the *Vital Statistics of the general population* is one of the most important in the whole volume. Mr. Hewlett complains, as have many officers before him throughout India, of the unsatisfactory and imperfect registration of births and deaths, and in paragraph 85 proposes certain remedies for the improvement thereof. As to the registration of deaths, he recommends that "for towns and large villages the system that prevails in Bombay should be introduced, viz., that all funeral places should be registered in the name of the Panchayat of each community who should pay for the maintenance of a sepoy," that in smaller villages "the sepoy should be maintained at the joint expense of the community at large," while "for the ghat villages and wild tribes" he is compelled to abandon hopes of improvement. He confesses also that to improve the registration of births, the assistance of the people themselves is most necessary, and in paragraph 84 he shows that the accuracy of these registers depends in a great measure on the interest taken in the matter by the district and local officials. Government are not as yet prepared to adopt the suggestions contained in paragraph 85 as *cæteris paribus* it appears from the examination of the table relating to deaths contained in paragraph 94 far from certain that the Bombay plan is the best.

From Form No. V. are gathered the rates of deaths according to classes, from which it is seen that the ratio per mille of population was amongst Christians 26·60, Musalmans 15·53, Hindus 23·15, and other classes 23 96. The total number of deaths from all causes was 368 260, the highest mortality taking place in the third and fourth quarters, and being greater in the latter than in the former half of the year by 23,552 deaths. February would seem again to have been generally the healthiest month of the year, but owing to the epidemic of cholera the normal seasons of health and sickness were much disturbed.

Though the system of early marriages is rightly deplored as leading to pernicious consequences, Government are not prepared to take the radical step of prohibiting such a custom as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

Small-pox caused 11,817 deaths or 8,356 more than in the previous year. The most fatal months were December, 2,437 deaths, March, 1,822, April, 1,429, and May, 1,124. The districts which suffered most were Khandesh, 1,466 deaths, Ratnagiri, 1,208, Poona, 886, and Nasik, 872, while in Bombay City alone there were 3,145 deaths.

Fever is said to have caused the death of 220,833 persons, of whom 117,938 were males, and 1,02,895 females. The number recorded is the highest yet registered and exceeds that of the previous year by 1,677. The three worst districts according to ratio were Panch Mahals, 18·43 per mille, Surat, 17·27, and Ahmednagar, 16·78. The three worst towns according to ratio were Jacobabad, 32 86, Umarkot, 29·55, and Ahmedabad, 29·21. As regards the actual numbers of deaths in the districts, 16,705 occured in Satara, 15,002 in Khandesh, 13,533 in Ahmedabad, 13,521 in Ahmednagar, 13,615 in Dharwar, and 13,364 in Kaira. No less than 33,683 persons died of bowel complaints, which were most fatal in Dharwar, the worst months throughout the Presidency as a whole being July, August, and September, when 3,337, 4,123 and 3,541 deaths respectively were recorded.

Accidents and violence were the cause of death in 5,928 cases as against 6,217 in 1875. Of the 773 suicides 459 were by drowning, 58 by poison, 229 by hanging, and 27 by wounds. There was some decrease in deaths from snake bite—1,164 as against 1,207 in the previous years—while wild beasts in 1876 killed 94 persons as against 80 in 1875. Hyderabad (199), Ratnagiri (123), and Tanna (90), as last year, headed the list of deaths by snake-bite. There were 1,892 deaths from accidental drowning, of which 839 were in wells, 374 in tanks, and 679 in other localities, such as rivers, nalas, &c. The large number of persons drowned in wells is an additional reason for stopping the construction of step-wells.

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,05,184 as compared with Rs. 2,22,802 in 1875-76, the decrease being due chiefly to Dr. Pinkerton's having held charge of the Central Circle in addition to his own duties as Suprintendent General of Vaccination for a great part of the year. The average cost of each successful operation throughout the Presidency excluding pay of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Superintendents, was 3 annas 8 pies, the highest cost being in Bombay, where it was 7 annas, and the lowest in Baroda where it was 2 annas 11 pies. Inclusive of all charges however each successful vaccination cost 4 annas 6 pies as against 4 annas 11 pies in 1875-76. A fair amount of travelling and inspection was done by the superior officers of the department, while the conduct of the Inspectors and Vaccinators was as a rule good. Inoculation was practised in Sind, Surat, and Ratnagiri, and as this practice is universally recognized as harmful in the extreme, the Governor in Council requests that measures be taken to put a stop to it by the dismissal from Government service of all persons therein employed who may be found guilty of conniving at it. Paragraphs 235—255 of the report are devoted to details of the progress made in each district, and Government notice with pleasure the good work that was done by the various Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in their tours, as related in paragraph 256. Before concluding these remarks on the subject of vaccination the Governor in Council would impress on all concerned that the true and only test of success is the diminution or cessation of small-pox. Our object is to save the people from this fell scourge by means of vaccination. This can be done only by carrying on vaccination persistently place by place, taluka by taluka, district by district, until at length the disease is overcome or expelled.

Section X. comprises *General Remarks* and the personal proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner. In addition to many inspections of cantonments and municipalities, Mr. Hewlett has from time to time proceeded through the worst of the famine districts, where his advice was of much use to local officers and to Government. His inspection reports are bound up in a separate volume, and were considered by Government as they were submitted. The Governor in Council is glad to find that Mr. Hewlett approves of the new temporary European Hospital, and as regards some of the points noted by him it may be observed that further improvements, particularly to the women's wards, are in immediate contemplation. In concluding a resolution on Dr. Hewlett's report, the Governor in Council thanks Mr. Hewlett for the most interesting and practical report which has yet been submitted from the Sanitary Department, and to acknowledge the unremitting labour and constant devotion to duty which have characterised Mr. Hewlett's administration in 1876. Much commendation is also due from Government to the several zealous officers of the Medical Department, who have served under the Sanitary Commissioner. His Excellency in Council mentions thankfully the pains taken by the district authorities of all grades to promote the success of the sanitary operations throughout the Presidency, and hopes that remembering the beneficent object of these operations and the effect of the work, if successful, on the welfare of the people, they will go on augmenting their efforts year after year. His Excellency in Council also trusts that all classes of the natives in the interior of the country, recognising the value of these measures in respect to the health of the community, will afford to the authorities that full measure of co-operation without which the efforts of Government, however well intended or skilfully directed, can never obtain an adequate result. That many insanitary conditions exist throughout the country affecting health and shortening life, is beyond doubt. But perseverance exerted over a considerable series of years, will probably mitigate or remove most of these unfavourable conditions. Our hope must ever be to save the people from these evils. Success in this respect can be attained only by degrees. But the modicum of result already apparent encourages the belief in the ultimate attainment of the desired success.

A SWEET GHOST STORY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

A GHOST story, with substantial flesh and blood actors in it, reaches us by the last mail. On the east coast of Scotland an ex-member of the Indian Civil Service owns an estate which, as he prefers to live in Paris and London, is let. The present tenant is a retired colonial official, with a family of (until the ghost adventure) one daughter. All alone by the complaining sea, life was very dreary to Sweet Seventeen, but her father was too selfish to allow her either gaiety at home or change of scene. Nothing pleased him but what was done by her, and so by degrees she became a maid of all work, and in a house full of servants was the only one who never enjoyed a holiday. But one day there came the news that the estate was to be sold, and on the heels of the report came an intending purchaser. The old colonial was uncontrollable in his wrath, and even threatened to go to law with his landlord for daring to wish to sell an estate of which he happened to be the tenant. But fuming was of little use. The purchaser was at the village inn only four miles off, and downstairs was his servant waiting to know when it would be convenient for his master to look over the property. "Damn him," roared the colonial, "*never.*" "To-morrow" said Sweet Seventeen. And so on the morrow the purchaser came. But he did not look at the property. He looked a great deal at Sweet Seventeen, and a little at the stables, and a little at the plantations, and went away leaving his heart behind him and taking away hers in its place. The purchaser in question was not a broker or a Jew. His card had "honorable" before his name, and in person he was a *beau sabreur* of the most orthodox lady novelist type. The colonial had not been allowed to see the stranger, lest his frenzy should betray him into crime; but on hearing from him next day that he did not care about the house, but should be glad to sub-rent the shooting which the colonial never went near, his feelings towards him softened so far as to allow him to charge the stranger nearly as much for the grounds as he paid himself for the house and grounds together. The bargain was at once struck, and so it came to pass that every day a gun was heard to go off now and again among the gorse and hollies at the far end of the estate, and that Sweet Seventeen, for the sake of her health, began to take long rambles in the grounds. That the result was satisfactory the colonial was himself the first to admit, when he heard her carolling about the house and saw her happy face, happy even when he was most peevish. But the ghost? Well, it must be explained, that in the olden time, the estate in question had been 'abbey lands,' but that by fraud or force a godless baron had despoiled the church. One winter's day, armed with the royal warrant, the man of war came down with his soldiers, and turned the poor monks out into the snow. The abbot was too old to walk, and begged that his ancient carriage might be brought out for him. The baron refused, and so the old abbot was led away by his monks. But not far, for before he got to the lodge the old abbot was dead. And all the winter's night long the monks chanted the mass for the dead under the snow-laden elms on the lawn, while the baron and his men caroused in the abbey. And on a sudden, in the midst of their carousing there came a sound of carriage wheels to the door, and the baron went to the corridor to see who it was that drove up. And there he saw an old carriage, and in it the dead abbot and a dead man driving skeleton horses. And while the baron strained his eyes through the snow after the equipage, a monk crept up to him and whispered. But what he said no one knows. The baron came back looking scared, and drank himself drunk in an hour, without saying a word. A week or two after this there came a bride to the abbey and before Christmas came again the baron was a proud father. And one cold winter's night as he and the lady sate by the fire, there came the sound of carriage wheels. And the baron grew pale as death. He went to the window, and what did he see? Whirling away through the snow an old carriage with a dead child—his son inside—and a dead man driving skeleton horses. He rushed to the nursery. The nurse was asleep by the cot, and the cot was empty! And search how he could, the baby was never found again. To cut the story short, the carriage came again and again, and generation after generation found that the abbot's revenge was unappeased, for every now and again one of the family was lost, not always carried away by the skeleton horses, but whenever a sudden death of mysterious disappearance occurred (and it is a fact that in this family three members in as many generations have come by fantastic deaths) it was remembered the carriage had been often heard: "For the old vehicle will rumble up to the door twenty times in a night, and no harm come of it," said the old colonial to his daughter when she had asked for the story, on hearing the carriage for the first time. And in her turn Sweet Seventeen had told the story to him as they sate among the gorse and the hollies, while the rabbits came up from their holes to watch the lovers. And so the end came. "Will you be my wife?" he had asked. "Yes," said she, "but you must ask papa." And he did. But papa was frantic. "Sweet Seventeen marry! And what was *he* to do without her? No, of course not; marry indeed!" He would not hear of it, and great was the lover's distress. "But time cures even hearts," said the old colonial, when Sweet Seventeen had said that her heart would break. And so it really seemed, for before Christmas came round she was as bright as ever. And one cold winter's night as the colonial sate by the fire with his whiskey and water beside him, that Sweet Seventeen had mixed for him just before she had gone to bed, there came the old rumble of the carriage to the door. "One could swear," said the old colonial to himself cozily sunk in his great arm chair, "that that was really a carriage and not a ghost." And he quietly finished his whiskey, and went to bed. Next morning a frightened servant came to tell him an awful tale. How that when the ghost carriage had rumbled up, Sally, the scullery maid, had sworn it must be a carriage, and how in spite of the cook dratting the carriage and all such nonsense, Sally had looked out of window. And lo! at the door stood a vehicle of strange shape with horses to it such as she had never seen before, for their ribs stood out white on their skin, and the man that was driving had a face like the mask that the gardener's boys were always frightening them with. And how the carriage had driven away through the snow, and the light of the kitchen window shining full into it had shown a lady seated therein, and that lady was Sweet Seventeen! The story took long in telling, but it was finished at last, and the empty room upstairs affirmed the fact that the abbot was still unappeased. And while everyone was creeping about the house with scared faces and the breakfast was getting cold downstairs, there came a man riding from the village with a letter, And in wrath the old colonial read that the estate had been sold, and that the purchaser with his bride hoped, if convenient, to "the family," to take possession at once, next day! In his fury he forgot his daughter and spent the day in writing violent letters to his landlord, his lawyer, and the purchaser. He wrote two to the police about his daughter, but the village constable never having been called upon before sent the letter on to Edinburgh for instructions Next day, however, the purchaser appeared—"the honourable——" himself, with his bride, Sweet Seventeen! The colonial would not see them at first; but the bridegroom appeased him by a letter in which he took him on as his tenant at no rent at all, and Sweet Seventeen did her part by promising to look after him, whenever she had time to spare.

And such is the true story, of one of the weddings announced in the *Times* of the 3rd of December.

TWO SUSPECTS.—There is a good story current in a certain town in Normandy this year, much frequented by British tourists. An Englishman lost his purse from his bedroom while staying at his hotel, and applied to the landlord for redress; the latter explained to him that every one in the house was a paragon of honesty; that they would sooner perish on the scaffold than touch a sou belonging to any one else. There were, however, two strangers in the hotel, Englishmen, concerning whose character he knew nothing, either good or bad. "Monsieur might interrogate them for himself." Monsieur did so, and found them to be Alfred Tennyson and Dean Stanley!—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

MR. J. BALLANTINE, Grand Bard of the Scottish Grand Lodge of Freemasons, died in Edinburgh yesterday at the age of 69. Mr. Ballantine was the author of several works of fiction, including "The Gaberlunzie Wallet" and "The Miller of Deanhugh," the former of which attained great popularity. He was also the author of many favourite Scottish melodies, one of these being "Ilka blade of grass keeps its ain drap o' dew." Mr Ballantine learnt the art of decorative painting in his youth, and for many years was head of the firm of Messrs. Ballantine and Son, glass stainers, of Edinburgh. He was a great admirer of the works of Burns, and did much towards forming the Burns Collection in the monument erected to the poet on Calton-hill, Edinburgh. He was for many years secretary to the Edinburgh Burns Club.—*Times*, Dec. 19.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MANCHESTER AGENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—In reference to the article in the last *Spectator* on the case of "Williamson v. Barbour," I have to ask you to admit a few comments from one who is himself engaged in the Manchester trade.

The writer of the article says, in describing the relations between a Manchester buyer and his employer, that "the agents select the goods in open market, buy, pack, insure, ship, and pay for them, charging *for these services* a definite commission, usually of one per cent." This is, in reality, the point at issue. The Manchester buyer only considers himself, and I verily believe is usually only considered by his constituents, an agent in respect of the one operation of buying. For this operation, requiring, as it does, knowledge of cloth, knowledge of the market, and good credit, one per cent. may be an adequate remuneration, but it certainly is not too much, if we consider that it is actually less than the commission allowed to manufacturers' agents, who merely sell the grey cloth in Manchester for cash, and that it is just the remuneration which a banker receives for accepting a bill when amply covered by securities. In confirmation of this view of the case, I would call your attention to the fact that the commission of 1 per cent. was only charged by Messrs. Barbour on the *first cost* of the goods, and not on the charges for packing, bales, cases, freight, or insurance. Had they considered themselves or had they been considered agents in respect of all these subsequent operations, would they not have charged their 1 per cent. on them also? In respect of the goods made up and baled by them, Messrs Williamson make no claim, for the very reason that they were perfectly aware that Messrs. Barbour had hydraulic presses and a staff of men for the purpose of packing. It was distinctly understood that the bales were to be supplied by the Manchester firm, at prices which were the subject of much chaffering and bargaining. The cases and tins in which bleached and dyed goods were packed may stand on a different footing, because the materials were not actually put together by Messrs. Barbour themselves, but even in this instance they were at the very least entitled to charge such prices as would cover the cost of labour and the proportion of warehouse expenses. Messrs. Barbour's theory—and it is the theory of every Manchester firm—was doubtless that they undertook Messrs. Williamson's account on these terms:—1 per cent. commission for buying, and the customary packing charges, subject, of course, to special modifications; and in consideration of this remuneration, *as a whole*, they undertook to do the entire business. There is very good reason to believe that Messrs. Williamson more than once ascertained for themselves on what terms other Manchester firms would be prepared to undertake such an account, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that if they had seen their way to get a very much lower rate of charges elsewhere, a sentimental attachment to old friends would not have prevented their making a change.

You will please understand that I am not attempting to defend such practices as adding to the price of goods, misappropriation of bills, or, indeed, any of the specific charges in this case. I consider that even the legitimate packing charges are upon an excessive scale, and might well have called for a reasonable return, though I certainly believe that gentleman who now constitute the firm of Messrs. Barbour are quite incapable of deliberate and intentional fraud. But what I want you to recognise as a fact is that, whether the system be expedient or not, there is nothing *morally wrong* in taking payment for two distinct services, buying and packing, in two distinct ways. It may be that some other and better system will be introduced, but that can hardly be done by an individual while the trade as a body adhere to the old lines. Till this takes place, all that we in Manchester can do is to make sure that our constituents are fully aware of the nature of our charges,—a fact which I confess, until the reading of this trial, I did not imagine to be at all doubtful.—

I am, Sir, &c., J. THOMSON.
Manchester, December 1.

THE THAMES AND LONDON SEWAGE.

(Saturday Review.)

THE Thames Conservancy have done the public a service which is all the more praiseworthy because it is certain to make them the object of much attack. The Metropolitan Board of Works is not a body which easily submits to unfavourable criticism. It has achieved one or two great works, and it does not like to have it suggested that the success of these works is less than it has been accustomed to think, or that the large outlay which they have necessitated may prove to be only a prelude to further expenditure. Something of this feeling has been seen in reference to the action, real or imaginary, of the Thames Embankment on the floods; and the motives which have led the Board to resist the proposal that they should pay for the protection of the southern shore against inundation will operate with still greater force now that the adequacy of the system of metropolitan sewage is fairly challenged. For this, and nothing less, is the gist of the report which has just been published by the Thames Conservancy. In June last they instructed Captain Calvert to direct his attention to the recent surveys of the Thames between Woolwich and Erith, and to analyses of samples of the bed of the river off the main sewage outfalls and in Woolwich Reach, and to report thereon to the Conservators. Captain Calvert has carried out these instructions, and the pamphlet which gives the result of his investigations is exceedingly instructive and exceedingly unpleasant. Londoners, it seems, have been living in a fools paradise for some twenty years. For a long time they endured to have their sewage discharged into the river as it flowed by their own doors; and, when this state of things came to be held intolerable, they made an heroic effort and carried their sewage down to Barking Reach. There were not wanting, even then, grumblers who predicted that it would be heard of again, but the improvement in the Thames at London over what it had been was so striking that they found nobody to listen to them. If they are still alive they will read Captain Calvert's Report with keen pleasure. The sewage of London has been heard of again, and to all appearance we are likely to hear a good deal of it. It used to be thought that, as it had been got out of sight, it might safely be put out of mind. If it were necessary it might be argued that this conclusion is more comforting than sound; but we are relieved from any obligation to do this by the fact that it has not even been got out of sight. "The floating abominations by which I was surrounded when making the test observations," says Captain Calvert, "are to be remembered rather than described," and there is reason to believe that this remark holds good of parts of the river a long way removed from the actual outfalls.

Captain Calvert gives the results of these "test observations" in seven conclusions; and even these do not exhaust the material information which his report contains as to the condition of the Thames. There is, he says, unquestioned evidence that foul and offensive accretions have recently formed within the channel of the river. The channel opposite the southern outfall has lost a fourth of its low-water contents; three creeks in the neighbourhood of the outfalls are gradually filling up; and large deposits have been formed between London and Battersea Bridges, one especially exactly in front of St. Thomas's Hospital. So much for the formation of accretions. As regards their character, Captain Calvert states that careful analyses show that the constituents of these mudbanks are precisely identical with the constituents of metropolitan sewage. Inasmuch as these formations are largest in the neighbourhood of the sewage outfalls, have come into existence since the outfalls were made, and can be completely accounted for without going further in search of an explanation than the matters daily discharged into the river through these outfalls, the proof that the existing system has failed to take the sewage away seems to be complete. Nor are these deposits the only mischief that comes from the discharge of sewage into the Thames. There is in the river what Captain Calvert calls a "sewage section," a mass, that is, "of polluted water "miles long, 750 yards wide, and 4½ feet deep, charged "with offensive matter both fluid and solid" which "moves "up and down the channel four times daily between "Gravesend and near to Blackwall, dropping the solid "burden wherever a reduction in the rate of the current "or still water may favour deposit." It is calculated that the sewage when poured into the Thames moves seaward at the rate of about two and a half miles a week. As this sewage section is eight miles long, the contents take about twenty two days to pass from the upper to the lower limit, so that the whole sewage discharged into the river during that number of days is continually oscillating between the extreme points. The sewage section is greatly enlarged during floods and periods of heavy rain. At these times additional opportunities of discharging sewage from the outfalls have to be given in order to prevent the discharges from being thrown back upon the neighbouring marshes. At spring tides the sewage discharged at low water will come as high as Chelsea Suspension Bridge. Besides this, there is a constant tendency in the flood stream to carry more matter upwards than the ebb carries downwards. This tendency is increased by the adhesive nature of sewage matter, which enables it to resist the scour of the ebb tide. The fact that the Thames is slightly salt in Barking Reach makes the mischief greater. Where river water, highly charged with organic matter, mixes with the sea water, sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved which "will account," as Captain Calvert says in passing, "for the almost intolerable nuisance which is experienced whenever the sewers of a town discharge themselves into the sea." This is pleasant news for the numerous fashionable watering places which are engaged in creating this intolerable "nuisance" for themselves. Man has succeeded so admirably in polluting rivers that it is not wonderful that his ambition should lead him to try to pollute the sea as well.

The Thames Navigation Act of 1870 makes it the duty of the Metropolitan Board to keep the Thames free from such banks or other obstructions to navigation as may arise from the flow of sewage from the outfalls, and under this clause the Thames Conservancy will be able to enforce the removal of the obstructions already formed. But the obstructions to navigation arising from sewage deposits are but a small part of the evil, and the Board of Works may go on dredging for ever and yet leave the cause of the evil untouched. The oscillating mass of sewage, from one to twenty-two days old, which floats up and down under the combined action of the ebb and flood tides passes in front of Woolwich, and the districts, daily becoming more populous, which lie between Woolwich and Greenwich. London, in fact, has simply passed its sewage on to Woolwich. Perhaps, if this were the worst, Londoners might bear the calamity with an equal mind. There is nothing which seems to bring out human selfishness into such strong relief as sewage. People who would not dream of injuring their neighbour in any other fashion will serenely discharge their sewage into the water he is forced to drink, and not admit that they have done him any harm. Fortunately for Woolwich, it is impossible to injure its inhabitants in this way without a part of the mischief coming back upon our own heads. Though the largest part of London sewage remains opposite Woolwich, a good deal of it returns to London and tends, as years go on, to make the air of London unhealthy. Consideration for ourselves may thus effect what consideration for others would be powerless to do. It needs only time to make things as bad in London as they were before the main drainage system came into operation, and this reflection may give importance to the fact that things at Woolwich are very much worse than they were before that time. Fortunately the money spent on the main drainage system will not be all wasted. That system answers two distinct purposes, the collection of sewage and the disposal of sewage. Of these two objects the first is the most costly; and, whatever is ultimately done with the sewage when collected, it clearly must be collected before anything can be done with it. Under any circumstances it would have had to be taken out of London; and, whether it is discharged into the river at Barking, or disposed of in some other way, the works which bring it to Barking will still be useful. Now that the most successful example of the discharge of sewage into rivers seems to have broken down, it is more than ever incumbent on the Government to do its utmost to discover some preferable means of getting rid of it.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ......£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ......Dollars 5,000 000
RESERVE FUND ...... ,, 650,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited up to the 20th January 1878, for PURCHASING the STONES of the Company's Chimney now standing in Fort, Church Lane Street. The purchaser has to pull down the chimney and remove the stones at his own expense and risk.

For further particulars apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 18th December 1877.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1878.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN who have subscribed to the GUARANTEE FUND are requested to PAY the amount of their subscription, Rs. 100, to the Bank of Bombay in the account opened under the names of the Undersigned.

G. W. TERRY.
RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE.
RIENZI WALTON.
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS.
Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS,

Made and Patented by The Hartford Pump Co., U. S. A. Water raised to any desired height by air compressed by Windmill Power on principles at once simple and effective. Prices of Machines from Rs. 400 upwards.

Full particulars with circulars given on application to the Agent for India,

H. BALLANTINE,
Care of Ewart, Latham & Co., Bombay,

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

THACKER & CO.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS SELLING OFF FOR CASH.

Discount 15 per cent on purchases under Rs. 50.
,, 20 per cent. for purchases over Rs. 50.

	Rs.	a.
Annals of Scientific Discovery, 1870	5	0
Beale's Life Theories and Religious Thought	3	8
Bemrose's Manual of Buhl Work and Marquetry	3	12
Blanford's Physical Geography for Indian Schools.	1	12
Bloxam's Chemistry, 1875	11	4
Book o' Hall Marks for Gold and Silversmiths	5	4
Brande's Dictionary of Science, old edition	12	0
Brougham's Tracts, Mathematical and Physical	3	12
Buckley's Short History of Natural Science	6	8
Carpenter on the Microscope, 1875	9	12
Chamber's Descriptive Astronomy	14	8
Carpenter's Mental Physiology, 1877	8	4
Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts	20	0
Croll's Climate and Time	16	8
Conchologist's Book of Species	1	0
Culley's Handbook of Practical Telegraphy	11	4
Dana's Text Book of Mineralogy	17	4
Dana's Corals and Coral Islands	4	4
Deschanel's Natural Philosophy, Sound and Light	3	0
Darwin's Forms of Flowers	7	8
——Insectivorous Plants	7	0
——Origin of Species	5	4
——Cross and Self-fertilization of Plants	8	4
——Expression of the Emotions	8	4
Dominique's Animal Magnetism and Somnambulism	4	12
Donkin's Acoustics	4	22
Douglas' Manual of Telegraph Construction	7	8
Emanuel on Diamonds and Precious Stones	4	4
Figuier's Reptiles and Birds	5	4
——Human Race	5	4
——World before the Deluge	5	4
——Mammalia	5	4
——Vegetable World	5	4
——Ocean World	5	4
——Insect World	5	4
Fawne's Organic Chemistry, 1877	7	6
——Manual of Elementary Chemistry	9	12
Frost and Fire, 2 vols	10	0
Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy	5	4
Ganot's Physics; by Atkinson	10	8
Geekie's Elementary Physical Geography	3	4
Gordon's Elementary Book on Heat	1	4
Graham's Elements of Chemistry, 1 vol	2	0
Guthrie's Magnetism and Electricity	2	0
——Elements of Heat and non-Metallic Chemistry	3	4
Guyot's Earth and Man	1	8
Hartwig's Subterranean World	13	4
Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy	8	4
Horsley's Catechism of Chymical Philosophy	3	0
Hofmann's Life Work of Liebig	3	12
Hughes' Principles and Practice of Photography	0	12
Huxley's Elementary Physiology	3	4
INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE SERIES—		
Iwon's Money and Mechanism of Exchange	3	12
Spencer's Study of Sociology	3	12
INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE SERIES—		
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	3	12
Bain's Mind and Body	3	12
Draper's Conflict of Religion and Science	3	12
Amos' Science of Law	3	12
Vogel's Chemistry of Light and Photography	3	12
Smith on Food	3	12
Tyndall's Forms of Water	3	12
Stuart on the Conservation of Energy	3	12
Jewitt's Grave Mounds and their contents	6	12
Lardner's Handbook of Astronomy	6	12
Lardner and Loewy on Heat	4	4
Lockyer's Elementary Astronomy	4	0
Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology, *damaged*	5	8
——Principles of Geology, 2 vols. do.	20	0
Miller's Elements of Chemistry, pt 1, Chemical Physics	11	4
Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea, *damaged*	3	0
Nomos	2	0
Noad's Manual of Electricity, part 1	7	0
Nicholson's Introduction to Biology	3	12
Nichol's Cyclopædia of Physical Sciences	14	0
——Architecture of the Heavens	10	0
Napier's Electro Metallurgy	5	4
Nicholson's Manual of Zoology	8	12
Oliver's Illustrations of the Vegetable Kingdom, *coloured*	17	8
——Elementary Botany	3	4
Old Bones—Notes for Young Naturalists	1	3
Percy's Metallurgy of Lead	18	12
——Fuel	18	12
Pepper's Chemistry, Electricity, Light	3	12
——Cyclopædia Science simplified	6	8
Popular Science Review vol 14	6	12
——Vol 16 (vol 1, new series)	8	4
Phillips' Element of Metallurgy	24	0
Page's Introductory Text Book of Physical Geography	1	12
Page's advanced Text Book of Physical Geography	3	12
——Introductory Text Book of Geology	1	12
——Advanced ditto.	5	4
Prescott's Outlines of Proximate Organic Analysis	2	8
Proctor's The Sun	9	12
——Other Worlds than ours	5	4
——Light Science for Leisure Hours, 1st series	5	4
—— ditto. second series	5	4
——Transits of Venus	6	0
Quekett's Treatise on the Microscope	10	8
Riche's The Ocean Atmosphere and Life, 2 vols	10	0
Rigg's Easy Introduction to Chemistry	2	0
Roget's Animal and Vegetable Physiology 2 vols	7	8
Roscoe on Spectrum Analysis	14	8
Routledge's Science in Sport made philosophy in earnest	5	4
Liebe's Conquest of the sea—divers and diving	3	0
Somerville's Molecular and Microscopic Science, 2 vols	10	0
Sprague on Electricity	5	8
Tessandier's History and Handbook of Photography	2	8
Streeter on Gold	2	8
Tait's recent advances in Physical Science	6	8
TEXT BOOKS OF SCIENCE—		
Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics	2	8
Jenkins' Electricity and Magnetism	2	0
Goodeve's Elements of Mechanism	2	8
Barry's Railway appliances	2	8
Gore's Electro Metallurgy	2	8
Anderson's Strength of Materials	2	8
Unwin's Element of Machine Design	2	8
Bloxam on Metals	2	8
Shelley's Workshop Appliances	2	8
Maxwell's Theory of Heat	2	8
Preece and Livewright's Telegraphy	2	8
Tudichum's Origin, Nature and Varieties of Wine	19	0
Towler's Silver Sunbeam: a Text Book of Photography	10	0
Tyndall on Sound	7	8
——Fragments of Science	7	8
——Notes on Light	1	0
Tandon's World of the Sea	10	8
Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy, part 1	5	12
Thomson's Depths of the Sea	15	12
Transactions of the Social Science Association, 1872	7	8
Ditto Ditto Ditto 1870	7	8
Transactions of the British Association 1851	8	4
Ditto Ditto 1850	7	8
Webster's Elements of Physics 1837	1	0
Wahler's Handbook of Inorganic Analysis	2	0

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON In SKEINS or on REELS

Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS,

FOR JUNGLE, HILL OR STATION USE.

		Rs.	a.
NEAT and BRIGHT COLOURED BLANKET RUGS, made long and wide in proportion		16 18	0 0
FINE AUSTRIAN, Soft and Light	22 to	30	0
THE MOSCOW, soft, light, and warm, full-size		28	0
THE CELEBRATED SANDRINGHAM, very soft and light	From	36	0
FINE SCOTCH MAUDS, Mixed	,,	28	0
SHEPHERD'S CHECKS, in a variety of Sizes	,, to ,,	27 35	0 0

		Rs.	a.
A LARGE CHOICE OF TARTANS, including the 42nd, Hunting Stewart, and Graham. The best Mauds made	From	45	0
FINE WHITE, manufactured from the best Wool	Pair	25	0
SUPERFINE. do. do.	,,	30	0
The best quality made, Extra Large	,,	34	0
CRIB BLANKETS, very Light	,,	11	8
SCARLET BLANKETS, Full size, useful for Travellers	,,	23	0
EXTRA LARGE, made from the Finest Wool	,,	30	0

TOWELS FOR BATH, OR GENERAL USE.

		Rs.	a.
WHITE or BROWN TURKISH, the most comfortable Bath Towel made	Six	10	8
EXTRA LARGE ditto	Six	6	8
TURKISH BATH BLANKETS, thoroughly covering the Bather, a great Luxury	Each	6	8
WHITE HONEY COMB, Strong and durable	Six	5	0
Extra quality	Six	7	0
LINEN HUCKABACK	Six	6	0
PATENT FRICTION TOWELS, manufactured from Tape, combining two distinct Faces, Rough Friction, and Smooth for Drying	Each Six	3 20	0 0

SHEETS FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Inches.	Rs.	a.
HORROCKS'S BEST TWILLED COTTON, very strong and durable	72 90	9 11	8 8
PILLOW CASES	Each	1	4
SUMMER QUILTS, Best Fancy Marsala, very Light, a Light Hot Weather Coverlet		15 16	8 0

PILLOWS.

	Rs.	a.
COTTON PILLOWS, for Travelling	2	0
FEATHERHORSE HAIR	7	8
FEATHER, thoroughly cleaned	7	8
WHITE CASES for the above	1	8
RUG STRAPS, Patent Secure Handle	2	4

IRISH TABLE LINEN,

FROM ONE OF THE FIRST BELFAST MANUFACTURERS.

		Rs.	a.
SUPER DAMASK NAPKINS, Hemmed and Washed for immediate use, Vine, Fern, or Rose Patterns, rich Fancy Borders	5-8	10 12	8 8
	8-3	13 15	8 0
SUPER DOYLEYS, Finest Damask		9	8
DAMASK CLOTHS, Latest Designs, RICH CENTRES, with deep borders	2½ by 2 3½ by 2½	16 19	8 0
SUPER DOUBLE DAMASK, cut by the yard to suit any table, most useful to Messes, &c.	yards wide 2¼ 2½	6 7	8 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

		Rs.	
Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23	0
Ofner, Red and White	,,	24	8
Erlau	,,	16	0
Sparkling White	,,	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	,,	24	8
RUSTER DRY ,,	,,	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	,,	78	0

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

NORWAY BEER......Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4 2 pts.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Rs.	
BORDEAUX.		
St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.
WHITE BORDEAUX.		
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.
HOCKS.		
Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	,, 19	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.
Rauenthal	,, 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	,, 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	,, 41	do.
Marcobrunner	,, 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	,, 45	do.
Steinberg	,, 48	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.
VERMOUTH.		
Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.
CHAMPAGNE,		
H. Piper & Co	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	,, 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Rs.	
CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,
HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Do.	,, 18	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Geisenheimer	,, 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Do.	,, 25	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Steinwein	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,
BEER:—		
Norweigan Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6,	
BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	,, 22	,,
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	,, 22	,,
Do. do. ** Stars	,, 25	,,
Do. do. *** Stars	,, 29	,,
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	,, 30	,,
CHAMPAGNE:—		
Eugène Clicquo's Reims	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 45	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	,, 35	,,
Carte Blanche, ditto	,, 40	,, ,,
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Socéete Orientale, Epernay	,, 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
ASPARAGUS:—		
Best German	Rs. 25	per doz. large Tins

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

J. NEUBERG.

5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S.S. THIBET,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"CAVITE" BRAND,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the MANILLAS.
Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S
SPECIAL AGENT AT
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
No. 2,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000,
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF
DINDIGUL HAVANNAS,
"LONDRES."
Rs. 24 per 1,000. Rs. 2-10 per 100.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

SCHOOL HOME IN JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLES.

THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the island supplied on application to

MISS LE QUESNE,
Balmoral Terrace, Jersey.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,

PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST, & VIOLINCELLIST,

Will give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium and Violin; undertakes Repairs and Tuning of Pianos and Harmoniums.

MR. LOPEZ begs to inform his constituents and the public that he will carry on the above permanently in Bombay with the greatest attention and on suitable terms.

Address: NABOB'S HOUSE, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,

WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to

D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a copies of the Titles furnished by Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

TASMANIA.

A FRESH supply of Tasmanian Jams just received by direct shipment from

HOBART TOWN,

being the first large shipment of the season. It is intended to increase the sale of these celebrated Jams and introduce them more extensively, that they are now offered at a

REDUCED PRICE OF

Rs. 5-8 per dozen Tins or } for Cash
As. 0-8 per single Tin, } only.

Those who have not yet tried the above Jams, consisting of

Raspberry, Black Currant,
Gooseberry, Greengage,
Orleans Plum, Golden Drop,
Precieusse de Tours Plum,

should not lose this opportunity, before the rates are advanced, in consequence of the failure of the fruit season in the Home markets and the pressure of the demand on the

TASMANIAN JAMS.

Apply to
W. J. ESSAI,
MEDOWS AND FORBES STREETS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Hymalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

		Rs.	
Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue		Rs. 15	0
Do. do.	Scotch Constitution, Red	,, 16	0
Leather Cases for	do.	,, 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash		,, 30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash		,, 33	0
Leather Case for	do.	,, 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCKETS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12; *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 28 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse, set with Stone for Seal Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.—*With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased or Enamelled Gold, in Cases, Rs.* 40 *to* 100.

STUDS.—*Plain or Engraved Gold, Handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones, Rs.* 18 *to* 150. *Complete sets in plain Gold and set with Gems from Rs.* 40 *to* 200.

SIGNET RINGS.—*In great variety of pattern, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, Blood Stone, &c., priced from Rs.* 22 *to* 70.

GEM RINGS *for Ladies, set with Pearls, Rubies, Diamonds, Emeralds, &c., of new patterns and most beautiful designs.*

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

Rampart Row, November 27, 187[illegible]

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs.	a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6	8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6	8
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5	8
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs ....each	4	0
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered................each	7 to 9	8 8

	Rs.	a
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5	0
Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above......each	4	0
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes............each	9	0
Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8	8
Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes.. each	12	8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

CLOSE AT 4 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.S

FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 145
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 50
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 70
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time............Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876......£1,475,85
FIRE RESERVE £1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AGGREGATE GUARANTEE CAPITAL £3,000,000.

POLICIES issued upon DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.

Claims settled in Bombay promptly by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH,
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application [illegible] BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60 & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A *branch Agency*, under the management of *Messrs. Soundy & Co.*, has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard room.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.
HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION:
CONTENTS:

- View of the Queen's Statue.
- Map of Bombay.
- Map of India.
- Almanack, 1878.
- Geography and History of the Island.
- Population.
- Trade and Industry.
- Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
- Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
- Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
- Excursions from Bombay.
- Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
- Do. (Homeward Route).
- Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
- G. I. P. Railway.
- B. B. and C. I. Railway.
- Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
- Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
- Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
- Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
- Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
- Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
- Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
- Steam Navigation Companies.
- Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
- Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
- Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS

- ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
- OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
  - Government of Bombay.
  - Political Department.
  - Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
  - Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
  - Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
  - PublicWorks Department.
  - Military Appointments.
  - Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
  - Distribution of the Bombay Army.
  - Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
  - Marine Department.
  - Financial Department.
  - Land Revenue Department.
  - Judicial Department.
  - Registration Department.
  - Educational Department.
  - Ecclesiastical Establishment.
  - Customs Department.
- General Post Office.
- Telegraph Department.
- Municipality of Bombay.
- Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
- Indian Money Table.
- Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
- Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
- Discount Table (English Money.)
- Discount Table (Indian Money.)
- MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
  - Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
  - Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
  - Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
  - Public Offices and Institutions.
- FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
- GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. BY ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May to had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SEWING COTTON.

Trade-Mark—A Goat's Head.

BROOK'S

Patent Glacé and Six-Cord Soft Cottons for Hand and Machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.

EXHIBITION PRIZES.

The Only Prize Medal	London, 1851.
The Only First Class Prize Medal	Paris, 1855.
Prize Medal	London, 1862.
Gold Medal	Paris, 1867.
The only Diploma of Honour	Vienna, 1873.
Medal and Award	Philadelphia, 1876.

CAUTION—The genuine article has the name "Brooks" on each ticket.

J. BROOK & BROS.,
MELTHAM MILLS.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W.
ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON,

THE SIMPLEST AND BEST TONIC.
PURE IRON & OXYGEN COMBINED,
IN THE FORM OF A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION,
Without the admixture of any DRUG or ACID.

These drops have no inky flavour or styptic taste, and can be taken continuously, even by the most delicate persons, without producing Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite or Headache, *and without injuring or blackening the teeth.*

They will be found invaluable, especially for women and children, in all cases of general weakness or debility, and are taken with the greatest facility on a small piece of sugar, or in a glass of wine.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON MEDICAL PRESS.

LANCET, *June 9, 1877, says*:—"BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON.—Graham's memorable discovery of dialysis received one of its first applications in the preparation by him of liquid ferric hydrate. Ferric chloride in solution dissolves a large quantity of the hydrate, and when the mixture is dialysed, the crystallized chloride passes through the membrane, while the colloid hydrate remains behind in aqueous solution. *Such a solution, neutral, tasteless*, and containing but little chloride, *is now before us*. It is precipitated both by acids and alkalies, but can be mixed with water in all proportions. It is a beautiful and interesting preparation, and, is neatly got up in a box containing a little pipette, and india-rubber cap for delivery of drops."

Bottles, in Card Case with Pipette Drop Measure 4s. 6d. and 3 each. Doses specified on each bottle.

N.B.—The 4s. 6d. size contains sufficient for nearly two months' regular treatment.

Agents:—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—Native Dealers supplied on liberal Terms.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY ONE that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils EVEN in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonial from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—

THOMAS WM. S LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon, West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children.

"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of MR. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Coatham. In comparing the oil supplied by MR. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend MR. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptions purity, and of great dietetic value."

Suffolk House, Coatham, April 10th, 1876.

W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries; Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.

"MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.